IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,118.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
22nd Nov.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000		
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	..
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10400	....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	....	..
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	504 or	427	891 or	742-8
To LONDON	847 or	722	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS, 1913-14.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of York .....A & C	7870	....	3rd Dec.
*Trafford Hall .....A	5721	....	27th Dec.
City of Poona .....A & C	7467	31st Jan.	...
City of Birmingham A & C	7475*	22nd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Calcutta A & C	7630*	12th Mar	10th Mar
Trafford Hall ..... A	5721	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester, A & C	5851	....	25th Mar
City of Paris .....A & C	9652*	12th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi A & C	7500	....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore .....A & C	8475	....	29th Apr
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	9th May	25th May

*Calling at Genoa and Manchester.
†Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,031	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and viceversa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lhasa.....2,184 Mon 24th Nov. 11 a.m. *P. D & C.M.
Dumra...1,695 Thurs. 27th Nov. 9 a. m. † C M.
Dwarka.....1,195 Friday 28th Nov. ‡ 8 a. m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 27th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Tuesday the 25th November, calling at, Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday 27th Nov.
†Pundua	3305	,, 11th Dec
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 25th ,,
*Purnea	3306	,, 8th Jan.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
22nd November, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Hollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo		Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY. 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tihling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
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SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz....	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg ..	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad .	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra ..	4039	R. Huber	15th Jan. ,,
Semiramis .	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg ...	3979	E. Seberich.	16th Feb.
*Cleopatra ..	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis....	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz.	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg.....	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sial about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	..28th Jan.
China.....	6017	E. Tarabocchia	26thFeb
Vorwaerts ...	5990	S. Cliunak..	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30thMay.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30thJune.
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	A. Leva	..1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 750
,, London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 525
,, London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to rout on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. .. ,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back . ,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Maritima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China.....	6017	E, Tarabocchia	6th Dcgr. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., 52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—

"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

4½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per ,,
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
†6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE

DELIGHTS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

can only be best appreciated by the possessor of a camera which can be relied on to produce the most perfect pictures with the minimum of trouble. A camera that will enable you to record the beautiful shadow effects of early morning or late evening, to give bright sparkling photos when only a short exposure is possible and produce *genre* pictures of an artistic softness and gradation. The average camera will not do this. Equipped with a Goerz Camera, fitted with a Goerz lens and using a Goerz Film pack which can be developed in a Goerz developing tank in daylight, you can though a tyro be confident that 100 per cent. of perfect pictures will result, and that without having to spend your time in a stuffy dark room.

You would not go Tiger shooting with a Pop-gun. Have you any more reason to expect satisfaction when you attempt picture-making with an inferior Camera?

All the world over the name of GOERZ is synonymous with the best in Photographic Lenses and Cameras, not the most expensive, but THE BEST, and that at a moderate price.

The GOERZ TENAX will do everything a photographer is likely to photograph. It is complete, it is practical; he will not come across a subject for which it is not suitable It is not expensive.

It is simple. If you don't know anything about photography you will get good results with the TENAX. A good Instruction Book is given with it. You can use either plates or daylight-loading films; and above all the results are always good.

They give you perfect pictures always and every time and wherever "Press photographers" are gathered together there will be found the GOERZ ANSCHUTZ CAMERA.

It is the Camera for the Amature, it is the Camera for the Professional, it is to-day the universal Camera.

We supply GOERZ Cameras from Rs. 95 upwards in sizes varying from 1¾" by 2¾ to 8½" by 6½.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

AGENTS FOR:—GOERZ CAMERAS AND GOERZ PRISM BINOCULARS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent,

40, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE .....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the reamining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager,

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

PRESENTATION XMAS BOXES FOR THE U. K.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS

MONGINI BROTHERS

are registering orders, provided the same reach them, accompanied with remittance, not later than the 28th November, for the following special presentation boxes delivered free of all charges at any address in the United Kingdom, enclosing senders card, if desired.

No. 1. RUPEES 10. Plush album box, filled with best chocolates.
No. 2. RUPEES 15. Velvet and Satin Box, hand painted flora design on satin cover, filled with best chocolates.
No. 3. RUPEES 20. Rich Moire Silk Casket with handsome silk embroidery bands, filled with best chocolates.

SAMPLES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE SEEN AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

DR. J. DE R. FRANKEL, of Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, begs to notify the public that at the express desire of the Family of the late SETH HERANUND LONDARAM who died at Shikarpur, Sind, on the 13th November, 1913 at 11 A.M., and in order to perpetuate the memory of the deceased, he will during the current month of November be available daily for FREE CONSULTATIONS between the hours of 9 and 12 A.M., and 3 to 6 P.M., at his Consulting Rooms, at the above-mentioned address.

Bombay, 17th November, 1913.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 28th November, 1913, for the work of ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the old General Post Office building, Bombay, to render it suitable for a Telegraph Office. Value of work about Rs. 24,400. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,200, one thousand and two hundred, only, should accompany each tender.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 18th November, 1913.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is here by given that an Extraordinaay General Meeting of the European Defence Association will be held at the Dalhousie Institute Calcutta, on the First Day of December, 1913, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon to consider and, if thou ht fit, to approve the draft new rules to be submitted to the Meeting, and in the event of the approval thereof, with or without modifications, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass a Resolution to the following effect, namely, "That the new rules already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be adopted as the Rules of the Association to the exclusion of the existing Rules thereof."

And notice is also hereby given that at the same Meeting a Resolution will be proposed that the name of the Association be changed from the "European Defence Association" to the "European Association" or such other name as to the meeting shall seem fit.

Should the Resolutions above referred to or either of them be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Council,
ALEC MARSH.
Secretary.
Dated this 22nd day of November, 1913.

NOTICE.

LISBOA SCHOLARSHIP IN BOTANY OF THE VALUE OF Rs. 30 P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above mentioned Scholarship tenable for one year will be awarded after a Competitive Examination in March next. The competition is OPEN to all Medical, Science and Arts Graduates of the Bombay University of not more than three years' standing at the time of the competition as well as to all Medical Undergraduates

The Examination will be held on a day to be notified hereafter but the competitors must send in their applications before the 15th January, 1914, to the address of the Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Copies of the rules giving other particulars can be obtained from the College Clerk.

A. STREET, F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 19th November, 1913.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT.

TENDERS are now being invited by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay, for seven separate contracts for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of COUNTRY SPIRIT, from the Distilleries in the Bombay Presidency proper to the Districts in that Presidency The contracts, Tenders for which must be received by the 16th February, 1914, will be for a period of three years (and in one case five years), commencing from the 1st April, 1915. Full particulars regarding these contracts may be obtained at, or on application to, the Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkari.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 31ST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of the Mercantile Press Co., Ld., will be held at the office of Messrs. Tatlockchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November, 1913, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1913.

II. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

IV. To consider the present position of the Company.

V. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 7th to 22nd November, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WE, ARDESHIR and DARABSHAW BOMANJEE DUBASH of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of the CHANGE of OWNERSHIP of the STEAMSHIP "GYMERIC", particulars whereof are given below, we have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the said Steamship "Gymeric" of Bombay, official No. 108799 of Gross tonnage 4,092 tons, Register tonnage 2,598 tons, heretofore owned by Mr. Goolam H. Essaji of Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, for permission TO CHANGE her NAME to "ZOROASTRIAN" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Bombay as owned by Ardeshir and Darabshaw Bomanjee Dubash.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping, at Bombay, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay this twenty-first day of November, 1913.

ARDESHIR BOMANJEE DUBASH,
DARABSHAW BOMANJEE DUBASH.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between our client THAKORE LALSINGH MANSINGH alias LALJI MANSINGH and his son MOTISINGH LALSINGH, in the business of Cloth Merchants, carried on in the name of Lalji Mansingh, at Nos. 8, 9 and 10 Lalsingh Buildings, Shaikh Memon Street, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st of Kartuck Shud samvat 1970, and all the stock-in-trade property and assets of the said business together with the good-will thereof and the liabilities have been taken over by the said MOTISINGH LALSINGH who since the 1st day of Kartuck Shud Samvat Year 1970 is carrying on the said business in the same name of Lalji Mansingh and on his sole account.

All persons indebted to the partnership are hereby required to pay the amounts of their respective debts to the said Motisingh Lalsingh, and all persons having claims against the said partnership are requested to send in the particulars of their claims to the said Motisinh Lalsingh.—Dated at Bombay this 21st day of November, 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND,
WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Thakore Lalsingh Mansingh alias Lalji Mansingh.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on Monday the 1st day of December, 1913, for the SUPPLY of one Two Seater MOTOR CAR.

2. Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

H. J. TRIVESS SMITH,
A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Water Department,
Bombay, 21st November, 1913.

THE Members of St. Vincent de Paul Society, Byculla, with the help of their friends are organising a GRAND FANCY FAIR and CHARITY BAZAAR which will be OPENED by HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON, on the 1st December, in the Compound of St. Mary's High School, Nesbit Road, MAZAGON, and will last for five days, in aid of the new building of the Foundling Home.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chara*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS with BOARD, with a homely English couple, in modern flat. Meals supplied at Rs. 60 per month, (Breakfast, Tiffen and Dinner). For further particulars apply to
DHUN BUILDING,
(Top Floor),
Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—
JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: 8-30: 10 P.M.

GREATEST OF ALL.

EMILE ZOLA'S MASTERPIECE.

GERMINAL

The Epic of the Workman.

A powerful drama by one of the greatest of European students of humanity, perfectly produced by Pathe; one of the greatest of the world's novels made into the most beautiful film yet produced.

THE LEADING PART IN

GERMINAL

is taken by M. Krauss, who made such a sensation as Jean Valjean in "Les Miserables."

GERMINAL

because of its dramatic intensity and its superb acting is a veritable Masterpiece. We have shown nothing greater than

GERMINAL.

IN EIGHT PARTS

First four parts this week.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY IN

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, November 22nd.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY
In the Latest London Ragtime Revues.

"STEP THIS WAY"

(Everybody's doing it)

NOTE :—The above Company arrive in Bombay this week by the P & O S. S. "Arcadia", and will make their first appearance on SATURDAY.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, November 22nd and the

EMPIRE THEATRE

TWO NIGHTS ONLY :
MONDAY and TUESDAY
November 24th and 25th.

THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA Co
IN RAGTIME.

All New Artistes per this P. & O. s. s. "Arcadia."

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents

THE NEW BANDMANN CO.

In a brilliant effusion of Comedy, Caprice, Gaiety and Mirth.

THE ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL LONDON REVUE

"STEP THIS WAY"

"EVERYBODY IS DOING IT"

FROM THE PAVILION THEATRE, LONDON.

WRITTEN BY CHARLES WILMOT
AND INVENTION BY
ERIC C. ROLLS.

NEW COSTUMES, NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS, EVERYTHING NEW.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & CO.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

MONDAY NEXT
NOVEMBER 24TH
And FIVE Following Nights
AT 9-30.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF

M'AUD ALLAN

THE WORLD'S FAMOUS DANCER
AND THE INSTRUMENTALISTS

LEO, JAN, AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

NOTICE:—The Audience is requested to be seated at 9-30 punctually as there can be no admission to the theatre during the items.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-45 O'clock

PRICES :—Private Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
Dress Circle Rs. 6.
Balcony Rs. 5.
Gallery (unreserved) Rs. 3

BOX PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 9. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied—Chuckla, No. 6.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

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The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
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J. C. GEORGE BOULLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

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E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.

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Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

SCENES FROM CHARLES DICKENS' NOVEL.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS

An essentially English story in the original English surroundings.

FEATURING.

The clever Vitagraph Comedienne Bunny in his impersonation of Mr. Pickwick.

Every scene is staged in the exact spot described by Dickens. Costumes and make-up are all founded on Cruickshank's cartoons.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS :—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

SHAKESPEARE'S GREAT PIECE FILMED.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
Has Secured Exclusive Right to Show this Drama.
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.
Also
MILLS OF GOD
3000 ft. long
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
PRIZE MATINEE, 5-15 to 6-45.
EVERY NIGHT,
7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1913-14.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days, commencing on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1913, and ending on SATURDAY, 7th March, 1914.
EXTRA MEETINGS, 10 DAYS, and BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

WHOLE SEASON, 15 DAYS' RACING.

Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 45 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club. Rs. 50 each.
Ladies ... ... Rs. 15 each
(Bombay Races only 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th February, 1914.)
Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each
Non-Members of the Turf Club. Rs. 25 each
Ladies ... ... Rs. 5 each

To MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, a ticket will be issued; to NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, a book containing Coupons for each day.

SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are not transferable.

LADIES' tickets are NOT AVAILABLE for CHILDREN.

No TICKETS or BOOKS of COUPONS will be issued without payment.

Season tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to—
The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.

The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman ...	5 0	Gentleman ...	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0
Lawn	1 0	Lawn... ...	1 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman ...	1 8	Gentleman ...	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady ...	1 0

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

N. B.—All Tickets of Admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

J. E. HUGHES, MAJOR,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 20th November, 1913.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
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No. 9-12 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President :
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents :
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, by any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. R. G. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL

"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
290, Regent St., London,
ENGLAND,

and "FASHIONS FOR ALL," will be sent post free to you for six months.

FASHIONS FOR ALL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indebtor Ahmed Ismail Nawab—

A. S. 1052 No. 9 to 10—2 cases each containing 100 gross white wood pencils.

A. S. 2086 No. 1 to 4—4 cases each 25 gross tin rattles.

A. S. 1170 No. 2—1 case 300 dozen folding scissors.

A. S. 1682—2 cases each 50 gross key rings.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred Victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey Arab horse, 5 years, quiet in harness.

1 English-built rubber-tyred C. Spring Cabriolette by "Windover" with a bay Australian gelding, 14-3, 9 years, goes well in harness.

1 English saddle with stirrups, leathers by Sowter in perfect order with numbds, also double bridle and martingale complete with bits and curb.

1 set of harness with reins etc., complete extra bits, one pair stirrups and one pair clippers.

1 Australian blackhorse, going in saddle.

1 12 H.P. 4 cylinders, 5 seated, Humber motor-car in good working order.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties, at Vithalwady Lane.

Under instructions from Messrs. Curson-ji Premji, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 521 of 1913, and in pursuance of the authority given to him by the order made in the said Suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on 17th July, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

Lot No. 1, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but since redeemed together with the messuage or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Vithalwady Lane, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 316 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector and Land Revenue under Old No. 1-761, New No. 1-3403, Old Survey No. 199, and New Survey No. 1469, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 1738, Street No. 12, Vithoba Lane, and bounded on the North by the property secondly described, on the South by the temple of Shri Vithoba, on the East by Vithalwady Street, and on the West by the property belonging formerly to the late Pandurang Lakshmanji, and now to Gordhandas Raichord, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Jamnadas Soonderji, deceased.

Lot No. 2, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 p. m. (S.T.), on premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but since redeemed together with the messuage or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Vithalwady Lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 380 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 761, New No. 3404, Old Survey No. 198, and New Survey No. 1-1479, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1739-40, Street Nos. 14—16 and 1, and bounded on the East by the Vithalwady Lane, on the West by the property formerly of Kessowji Padajt and now of Dawood Jarivala, on the North by the property formerly of Dada Moongay, and now of Ramji Lukhmidas, and on the South by the property firstly described and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Jamnadas Soonderji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, at Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), in the godown situate at Chipi Chawl, Bora's Mala near Abdool Raheman Street, by order of the mortgagees herein and on account and risk of the mortgagor, the following piece-goods. About 163 bales striped black and Dobi drill cloth, striped Dobi susi, Thana and twill checks, towels, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of the next day.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1913, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable freehold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots are, therefore, very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	566	23	846
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	663	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Executors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1913.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EDUCATIONAL.

STANLEY HOUSE
BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.

A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.

Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, a thoroughly qualified HEAD BILLIARD MARKER, on a monthly salary of Rs. 18 rising to Rs. 20 by annual increments of Rs. 1. Also a qualified ASSISTANT MARKER, on a monthly salary of Rs. 15 rising to Rs. 18 by annual increments of Re. 1. Permanent posts for suitable men. Apply in person with copies of recent testimonials to THE SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED, NEWS COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Tullochmoor, 2,257 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein via Colombo, with a cargo of rice.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain W. H. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Penang Maru, 3,274 tons, Captain S. Murazumi arrived in harbour on Friday from Kobe, October 19, with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer, Rehmani, 1,872 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, will sail to-day for Jedah, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The steamer Southborough 2,367 tons, Captain W H. Eidman, will sail to day for Bunbury, with ballast.

The Rubatino Line steamer Porto Said, 3,110 tons, Captain G. B. Malle will sail today for Genova, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Reichenbach, 2,627 tons Captain C. Mongeledarff, will sail to-day for Hamburgh etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Helios 860 tons, Captain Kundsin will sail to-day for Bangkok etc. with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus.....Camdr Hill.....R Navy
R I M S Duffe in...Comdr E J Headlam R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr...Hamilton...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 21.

Arcadia.....4172 Barcham ...P and O Co
Archibister.....2823 Gantur ...W & A G & Co
Blake .....2218 Hill ..... A Yule and Co
Cla Gor'co....1285 Walker .....J F and Co
Gowanburn.....Wyne .....W and A G and Co
Glenoluny.....3067 Taylor .....T M and Co
Hoseineo .....994 Fanning ...T Morrison & C
Intombe.....2504 Jockman .....T M and Co
Inverness ... 2401 Venna...W and A G and Co
Khosrou.. 2410 Hannah...Jeddah ..T M and Co
Kanzler .....1865 S Smith Jeddah...W M K
Kof the histle...4286 aker ... .T M Co
Linga .....951 Manley.....M M Co
Mantua.....5396 Vibert...London...P & O Co
N ll.fels .....3385 Heskil ...W & A G & Co
Ocean .....1060 Christiansen ...Bo S and Co
Pentakota.....2209 stewa t ...M M and Co
Penang Maru...3274 Muragumo ...O S Kaisha
Rysbergen ... ...2805 Burgen.....A Yule Co
Sultan Von Koetie...1113 Battema .....
W and A G and Co
Strathovan...2830 Donies...W and A G and Co
Sanctoria.... 2378 Ward ....A Yule Co
Salsette.....2391 Vine.....Aden...P & O Co
Tullochmoor...2.51 Williams ... .
Umballa .....3426 .....M M & Co
Uganda ..... 3498 Archdeacon .....M M Co
Ujina.....3426 Hill.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Data.	Agents.
A Calna	3363	Faoquharson	Antwerp	3-12	M and Co
B Chantala	3103	Phillips		25-11	M M and Co
C & R Hohenfels	3458	Lamraz		W and A G & Co	
D & E Ostmark		1096 Peter		Hamburg	W and A G and Co
F Ekbatana	2838	Krieger		W & A G and Co	
G Sardar	1286	Weeks	Basreh etc	23-11	H S Shu
M Kirkdale	3049	Gibson	Dunkirk		W and A G & Co
N Hallamshire	2851	Tue	Manchester	23-11	J F & Co
O Southborough		2367	Eidman		M Jewanji & Co
P Bells of England		2469	Kilway	Calcutta	23-11 M M and Co
Q Helios		870	Kundsin	Bangkok	F F Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Spitzfels...3643 Kippner ...W and A G Co
3 Porto Said...2385 Mollo...Genoa ...2-4 ... I M S Co
4 Crow Hall...2691 Davies ...Marmugoa 27-11...K N Co
5 Amstalia...2841 Wilson...W & A G & Co
6 Duffield ...2442 Bolleckant ...24-11... W & A G & Co
7 Kyb'els.....3159 Frisius ...New York... W & A G & C
8 Gablonz ...4795 Gillhuber ...Trieste...1-12 A L S N Co
9 Scharzfels...3643 Kuppener ...Hamburg ... W and A G & Co
10&11 City of York ..5022 Wilson Karachi... K N Co
14 Rahmani ...1872 Lewis...Jeddah 22-11... T M and Co
15 Reichenbach. ... 3622 Mangeledorff... ... Volkart Bros
16 Dunrobin...2319 Carr ...Middlesbro ...22 ... J and Co

M W D D

Gov rne a.....176 Lean ... ...A Ashdown & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati... ...1224 Samsoodin Bhagon... ... 22-11...B and S N Co
Indravati ...513 Esmail ...Mangalore 21-11... B & S N Co
Satanji .....647 Hoosein .....Repairing..... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Penang Maru	Murazumi	Kobe Oct 19
	Tullochmoor	Williams...	Bassein Nov 9
	Salsette	Vine.....	Aden Nov 16
	Ujina	Hill	Calcutta Nov 11

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
21	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi
	Rome	Wright.....	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained portclearance on Friday:—

Steamer Rahmani, Lewis for Jeddah.
Steamer Southborough, Eidman for Bunbury.
Steamer Helcas, Knudson for Bangkok etc.
Steamer Reichenback, Mongeldriff for Hamburg.
Steamer Porto Said, Bolle for Genoa etc.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—

Steamer Persia (to arrive) for Trieste &c.
Steamer City of York for Karachi
Steamer Arcadia for London,

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 21.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—1,020 cwts cottonseed oil cake, Indian Cotton Oil Co; 20 hogsheads, 4 casks chutney, 3 cases butter, N K Jassawala; 5 cwts canes, D S Postwalla.
Salsette s—9 cwts ivory, J Tatia.

FOR HULL.

Dunrobin s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Anatolia s—110 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 6,006 cwts brown linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed Sanday and Co; 800 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.
Strathaxe s—6,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s—1,000 cwts gingillyseed, B S. Lloyd and Co; 65 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts linseed, S Nagindas.
Hohenfels s—1,000 cwts gingillyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
Chantala s—5 bales savri cotton, K Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Strathavon s—22 bales savri cotton, P Devram.
Neichenfels s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,999 cwts wheat flour, D Merwanji; 110 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Persia s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 400 cwts bone sinews, Croft Mody and Co; 4004 cwts gingillyseed, C Boggiano and Co; 8,998 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros; 4 1-2 tons teakwood boards, Mekenzie's Saw Mill; 820 cwts bone sinews, G Livingstone and Co; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Gablonz s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Persia s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 805 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano, and Co; 4000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Persia s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 660 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 5000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts gingilly seed, K Devchand and Co; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOV. 21.

Steamer Clan Gordon from Liverpool; Agents, J Finlay and Co.—110 casks tiles, 97 bags soda ash, 40 drums caustic soda, 62 barrels copperas, 24 casks cloride of zinc, 60 casks carbolic powder, 30 kegs epsom salt, 60 kegs 70 bags glanber salt, 20 cases cigarettes, 1 case locks, 248 cases glass bottles, 200 cases window glass, 1 case nails, 100 cases wine, 638 cases 2 casks whisky, 120 hogsheads ale, 65 cases beer, 2 casks solidified oil, 26 cases 40 barrels lubricating oil, 70 drums linseed oil, 66 drums, 43 barrels oil, 146 cases 1080 kegs paint, 40 drums turpentine, 12 cases 768 bales paper, 24 bales printing paper, 232 cases biscuits, 29 cases provisions, 11 cases 22 barrels 2406 boxes soap, 2 cases toilet soap, 83 cases confectionery, 126 barrels 20 casks tallow, 16 cases umbrella, 25 barrels paraffin wax, 2229 cases 1489 bales cotton goods, 21 cases 17 bales woollen goods, 10 cases cotton and linen goods, 25 cases 20 bales cotton and woollen goods, 16 cases cotton and silk goods, 190 cases 192 bales cotton yarn.

Steamer Ujina from Calcutta; Agents—M M and Co.—7206 tons coal.

Steamer Salsette from Aden, Agents—P&O S N Co.—3 cases cigarettes, 3 bundles camelhides, 11 bundles skins, 36 bales sheep skins, 1 truss woollens, 1 case 32 boxes gold coins, 39 boxes bar gold, 3 boxes specie, 1227 bar silver, 1 box assay.

Steamer Tullochmoor from Bassein; Agents, M M and Co.—73579 bags rice, 580 bags millet.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	November					
Sat	22	m	5	31	23	5
			6	15 a	24	9
Sun	23	m	6	39	26	6
			7	41 a	25	10
Mon.....	24	m	7	36	26	9
			8	44 a	27	2
Tues.....	25	m	8	28	27	1
			9	37 a	28	4
Wed.....	26	m	9	17	27	3
			10	24 a	29	4
Thurs ...	27	m	10	4	27	5
			11	10 a	30	0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	November					
Sat	22	m	0	29 a	19	3
			1	25 a	18	0
Sun	23	m	0	6	19	9
			1	29	19	9
Mon.....	24	m	1	29	19	9
			2	10 a	16	8
Tues	25	m	2	29	19	5
			2	52 a	15	6
Wed	26	m	3	23	19	2
			3	33 a	14	7
Thurs ...	27	m	4	14	19	0
			4	14 a	14	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
22 (Saturday)	do 6h. 49m.	do 6h. 0m.
23 (Sunday)	do 6h. 50m.	do 6h. 0m.
24 (Monday)	do 6h. 50m.	do 6h. 0m.
25 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 51m.	do 6h. 0m.
26 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 52m.	do 6h. 0m.
27 (Thursday)	do 6h. 53m.	do 6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Nov 21st, 1h. 26-5m p.m.; New Moon, 28th, 7h 11-2m. a. m.; First Quarter, Dec. 5th 3h. 28 7m. p.m. Full Moon, 13th 8h. 30-5m. p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHANDOS-POLE—Nov. 4, at 24 Stanhope Gardens, the wife of Col. Chandos-Pole, of Radbourne Hall, Derby, of a son.

LYONS-MONTGOMERY—Oct. 30, at Elmhurst, Clevedon, the wife of Col. H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, C.B., of a son.

CRAWFORD—Nov. 3, at 138 Lexham Gardens, S.W., the wife of Lieut-Col. Archibald Crawford, R.A., of a daughter.

HOLLAND—Nov. 3, at 38 Rutland Gate the wife of Capt. E. C. Holland, of a daughter.

WORSLEY—Nov. 2, at 10 Ferndale, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Geoffrey Worsley, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DRAKE—WADDINGTON—Oct. 29, at the Parish Church, Pangbourne, Mervyn George Drake, son of the late Major-Gen. Drake, C.B., R.E., to Reby Veronica Waddington, daughter of Major-Gen. Waddington.

SAYERS—HAWTHORN—Nov. 3, at St. Michael's Church, Croydon, Surg. E. P. P. Sayers, R.N., to Dorothy Mayo, daughter of Alfred Mayo Hawthorn, of Kaliar, South Croydon.

DEATHS.

PARKYNS SMITH—Nov. 5, at Hove, Mary, widow of Major-Gen. T Parkyns Smith, R.A., aged 65.

ST. JOHN—Nov. 2, at Park House, Totton, Hants, Normanby Hay St. John, son of the late Major St. John, aged 55.

WATERLOW—Oct. 30, at Haslar Hospital, Lieut. Mervyn Maitland, R. N., son of David S. Waterlow, 38 Cornwall Gardens, S.W, aged 25.

WRIGHT—Nov. 3, Major Charles Edward Wright, of Baidar House, Guernsey, late 96th Regt. (Manchesters), aged 74.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

HOLLAND—At Lansdowne, on the 15th November the wife of Capt. E. F. Holland, 39th Garhwal Rifles, of a daughter (still-born).

MARRIAGE.

SLESSER McHARDY.—At St. Columba's Church, Peshawar, on, Nov. 13 by the Rev. G. R. M. Roche, of the Scotch Church, Rawalpindi, William Duncan Vivian Slesser, Indian Police, to Alice Mary McHardy, third daughter of the late Charles McHardy, Esq., of 2 Polmuir Road, Aberdeen, Scotland.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30 8-30, and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jabulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do, do. for Calcutta.		*
do, do. for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-30	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Saturday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) with admission fee:—

March .....I can't reach that top Note.....Hume
Overture...Fra Diavolo .....Auber
Valse .....The Merry Widow...Lehar
Selection ...A Gaiety Girl .. ...Jones
Song.....From Marta ..... Flotow
Valse .....Venus on Earth ...Lincke
Fantasia ...Rose D'Amour ..... Bleger
Irish Patrol.St. Patrick .....Pitt
Dance inter-mezzo ...Sunbeams .....Lane

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March .....Territorial .....Blankenburg
Overture ...Raymond .....Thomas
Valse.....Luxembourg.....Lehar
Selection ...Romeo et Guilette ...Gounod
Song .....All Souls Day .....Lassen
Selection ...Princess Caprice.....Leo Fall
Two-Step ...Moonstruck .....Monckton

MUSIC AT BANDRA.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music at Bandra Point, on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster:—

March .....Territorial .....Blankenburg
Overture.....Kortling, Neon and Night .....Suppe
Valse ....The Pink Lady .....Caryll
Grand Selection.....Faust .....Gounod
Song (Cornet Solo) .....The Rosary .....E Nevin
Morceau .....Salut d'Amour .....E Elgar
Descriptive Piece .....A Hunting Scene...Bucalossi

PARSI CYCLING CLUB.—A cycle run to Mahul via Kurla will take place on Sunday. Members will start from the Victoria Gardens at 7 a.m. (S.T.), arriving at Mahul at 9 a.m., and on return will breakfast at Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor's bungalow, at Anik.

CAVEL CHURCH.—There will be solemn vespers in the above church on Saturday next at 7 p.m. The low Masses on Sunday will be at 7 and 8 a.m. (S.T.). The Solemn High Mass with Exposition, sermon and Benediction will be at 10 a.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun will be present on the latter occasion.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A child named Izikiel Menezes (5), residing at Nagpada, was yesterday playing with a match-box when the contents ignited and set his clothes on fire. His parents, who were on the verandah, heard his cries and came to his rescue. He was, however, seriously burnt and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed.

STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.—Owing to a sad bereavement in the family of Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim the "At Home" fixed at his residence on the 22nd instant, has been postponed On Sunday the usual class of the Brotherhood will not be held, but Prof. N. G. Welinkar will conduct a special Divine Service in memory of the late Damderdas G. Sukhdwalla, Vice-President of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—A very bright and successful entertainment was given at the Cathedral Girls' High School on Thursday evening. The first part of the programme consisted of piano solos and a play. "The Little Female Academy," performed by the elder girls. Miss Rennie gave a capital representation of a prim, mid-Victorian school-mistress, and Miss Edna Salter was equally successful as a modern hockey-girl. The supers, dressed in the quaint, old-fashioned garments of the time of their grandparents, were irresistible. The infants were responsible for the second part, and showed careful training. The instrumental music was rendered by the girls, all of whom are Dr. Faulkner's pupils. The stage arrangements were supervised by Miss. Pegge. The performance is to be repeated to-night (Saturday).

THE COLABA FIRE.

DETAILS OF DAMAGE.

Superintendent Walker of "A" Ward, in his further report to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the recent fire in the New Prince of Wales Press Godown at Colaba, states:—

The total damage both by fire and water amounts to Rs. 57,900, made up as follows:—

Prince of Wales Cotton Press, for plant and building, Rs. 4,000, insured with the Liverpool and Globe Assurance Co., for Rs. 1,20,000.

J. S. Todiwala for 280 bales of pressed cotton and 40 bales of loose cotton, Rs. 3,000, insured with the British Dominion Insurance Co., for Rs. 50,000

The Commercial Trading Co., for 125 pressed bales of cotton-waste and 50 unpressed bales of the same material, Rs. 5,000, insured with the British Dominion and West of Scotland Insurance Companies for Rs. 7,500,

Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Campbell for loose hemp Rs. 5,000, insured with the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co, for Rs. 10,000,

Messrs. Khimji Vishram and Co, for fully pressed bales of white waste and cotton-fly Rs. 40,000, insured with the Scottish Union and National Co., the Alliance Co., the Century Co., the King Insurance Co., the Royal London Co., the British Dominion Co., and the Prussian National Co., for Rs. 1,45,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The new film which is announced at this theatre for the coming week promises to make a great stir. "Germinal" is an adaptation of Zola's great study of the minor and his daily life, produced by Pathe, who were responsible for "Les Miserables." M. Henri Krauss takes the leading part in this film, a fact which in itself is sufficient to guarantee the quality of the acting. The story is one of the most powerful in European literature, a masterly analysis of the thoughts and the passions of the working classes, and though the scene is localised in France, the actors in the drama are types which apply to all times and all lands. The film is a long one, and half will be shown this week and half the next.

AMERICA INDIA CINEMA.

There are several good pictures to be shown here to-night. The outstanding feature is a pictorial representation of some of the most humorous scenes from Dickens' "Pickwik Papers." No other novel by Dickens is perhaps so popular with the English-speaking public, and this remarkable production in which great pains have been taken to ensure correctness in every detail should gain the approbation of all intelligent spectators.

For lovers of drama there is a good picture this week in "For Valour," the story of a girl's two soldier lovers. "Tontolini Ballet Girl" is sure to send all into fits of laughter.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

Another grand change has been announced from to-night at the popular Olympia Picture Palace, and a highly sensational star film, entitled the "Mills of God," will be thrown on the screen for the first time. Also Ambrosio's great production "The Taming of the Shrew," will be exclusively shown at Olympia only from to-night.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL
of Royal University of Padua (lately arrived from Europe),
HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.
He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon; and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.
CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.
He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

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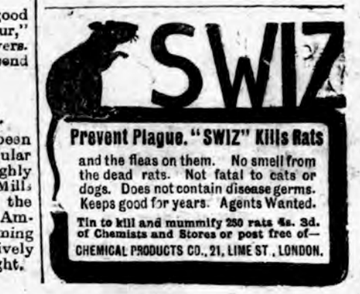
Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.
Prices Extremely Moderate
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.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Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
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Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
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Address: Graham's Buildings.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 20. BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Price.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 3-4	1-8	
2 do. Rentes	58 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	87 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities..	83 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot...	27 5-16		
do. 2 months' hence	27		1-4
Bar Silver in New York	55 3-8		5-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 32 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20 50 1-		01
do. do. New York	4 85 4-3		1-5
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	5	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 5-8	-1	
do 7 day Market Loans	4 5-8	1-8	

Bar Gold 77'9 unchg'd.

Exchange on India 31 days sight (Bank buying rate) Is. 3 21-32d unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Full caused by India and China.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 100,000.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion ...£33,830,000 Inc. £100,000
Public Deposits £1,600,000 Inc. £1,000,000
Other Deposits ...£38,200,000 Dec. £2,000
Govt. Securities...£11,800,000 Unchanged
Other Securities...£28,000,000 Inc. £100,000
Notes and Gold...£26,040,000 Inc. £ 30,000

The Bank Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Fair demand.
Futures	Quiet—Steady.
Manchester	Quiet with limited enquiry.
Total Sales ...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports ...	Nil
Mid-Americans	...7·41—05
Egyptian F. F. Brown	...10·20 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·08 —02	7·03 —03	7·01 —02
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
7·00 —03	7·01 —02	7·01 —02
May-June —03	June-July —02	July-Aug. —02
Aug.-Sept. 6·80 —02		

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·11 March 13·14
New York official noon call Jan. 13·11 March 13·12
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·20 March 13·28

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	61,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	64,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	32,000
" Exports to Continent ...	15,000
" Spot Cotton	13·60—10
Futures—Month of Jan. 13·02—5	
Futures—Month of Mar. 13·01—11	

Advanced early on bullish support and short covering and declined later owing to weakness in Southern spot market and increased offering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	13 1-8 —1-16
Futures month of Jan.	...13·13—08
Futures month of Mar.	...13·20—10
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 20.

Grey shirtings 41-42in 34 yds, 16 by 15 9 2 1-2
" " 44in. 38 38 1-2 yds 9lbs .. 9 7 1-2
White " 40-41in. 40 yds 18 square 10 9
" Nainsooks 43in. 19 yds 24 by 24.. 7 2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...Nominal
Wheat White Karachi	...37 3-8—1-8
Do. Months	...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Buyers —Done.
Wheat Red Karachi	36 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	—Hull—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	...34 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months	...Jan.-Feb. Sellers—Steady.
Barletta Russo	... ...Feb.-Mar.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian	...35 1-2+1-8 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian	35 1-2+1-8 Jan.-Feb —Sellers.
New South Wales	35 1-2+1-8 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship	..52 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Dr. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	53 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	...Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	...47 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 413 lbs ex-ship	45 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta	...44 unchgd.
Do. Months	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Buyers —Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata, 41 7-8—1-8	
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market... £6-15-0 unchgd Dec.-Jan.—Half—Seller.—Quiet but Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...9 5-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...3-2 - 1-2d. Nov.-Dec —Value—Steady.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	..£67 1-2—7-8
Copper Beazers	...£84 1-2—1-2
Yellow Metal	...d7 1-4 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Carlift to Bombay—12s.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Daneric," "Evondale".

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar

O & F India Double bags	..12 9 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments	..Jan.-Mar.—Seller.

Tone—Quiet. Prices unchanged.

Hungarian crystal Sugar	
O & F India	...12 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments	..Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...9 4 3-4—1 2d.
Months of Shipments	..Nov.—Sellers.

9 9 1-2—1-4 1.—May Sellers.

Tone—Opened easier. Closed steadier.

E A S & similar Crystals	
O & F India	...13 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Jan.-Mar. Sellers.
Tone—Quiet at previous quotations.	
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta	...11 4 1-2
Mauritius Crystal D & F Bombay	...11 3
Months of Shipments—Nov. Dec —Value—Quiet. Java Sugar—Nothing whatever doing Uncharged.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] Nov. 21st 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
5 Boxes Bullion	32640 0	London	Chartered Bank
0 Boxes Sovns	75 0 0	Port Said	do
1 Box Sovns	1 750	Durban	do
4 Boxes Bullion	300 0 0	London	Hongkong Bank
13 Boxes Bullion	857120	do	National Bank
10 Boxes Sovns	75 0 0	Alexandria	do
2 Boxes Sovns	15 0 0 0	Aden	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th Nov. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	95	105,408
B. B. and C. I. Ry	63	75,415

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 31st Oct.	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 1st Oct	6 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet and unchanged and business has been slack.

We quote—

T T on London Ready	...1. 4 1-16 1
Demand draft Mail	...1s 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight	...1s 4 3-8d
Do Do forward	...1s 4 11-32 Feb
Do Do France Ready	172 1-4
Do Do Marks "	...140 1-4
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...143 3-4
Shanghai "	...193 3-4
Japan "	...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—

The market opened at 95 3-16 for Cash and the settlement and improved 1-16 during the day closing as under.

We quote—

Cash	...	Rs. 95	4	0
1st Settlement	...	95	4	0

BULLION—

Bar Silver in London declined 1-4 both for ready and forward, the rate for both positions being 27. New York was 5-8 lower at 58 3-8. The local market opened at 68 5-8 ex-duty for the near settlement and closes as under.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0	0
Australian Gold	... "	23	15	6
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... "	68	9	0
1st Settlement	... "	68	11	0
2nd Settlement	... "	68	6	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... "	77	15	0
1st Settlement	... "	78	1	0
2nd Settlement	... "	77	12	0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for one crore allotments were made of 25.10 lakhs bills and 74.90 lakhs T. T. at 1s 4 1-16d and 1s 4 3-32d respectively, tenderers receiving 25 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 104.50 lakhs, and for next week 100 lakhs will be offered.

The steamer which left London on the 31st Oct. and comes with the mail of the 7th November brings £140,000 silver, £159,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	10,000
Bombay ...	... "	15,20,000
Madras ...	... "	2,90,000
Total...	"	18,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 7th November and comes with the mail of the 14th November brings £30,000 Silver, £140,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	9,80,000
Bombay ...	... "	14,20,000
Madras ...	... "	1,10,000
Total ...	"	25,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 14th November and comes with the mails of the 21st November brings £100,000 Silver £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	2,50,000
Bombay ...	... "	21,40,000
Madras ...	... "	1,80,000
Total...	"	25,40,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	5,02,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	19,57,000	.....
Sundries ...	45,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	3,21,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	1,08,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	1,23,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	9,25,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	11 56,000
Bullion	.....	34,000
Balance with other Banks	1,63,000	.....
Sundries	8,000	.....
Cash	44 97,000	.. ..

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1913.	Bales 1912.	Bales. Differences
Receipts for the week ...	64,23.	28,571	+ 35,643
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 20th Nov. ...	338,341	113,505	+224836
Shipments for the week ...	.....	.....	.....
Europe ...	15,	7,206	+ 8,108
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	14,975	11,168	+ 3,807
Total ...	34,989	18,374	+ 11,915
Total Shipment from 1st Sep to 20th Nov			
Europe ...	190,036	51,067	+1 8363
China ...	5,943	.....	+ 5,943
Japan ...	112,708	16,914	+ 95,794
Coast Ports ...	3,545	3,675	— 133
Total	312,233	71,659	+240574
Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	13,42.	1.232	+ 12,189
	nil	100	— 100

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 1st Nov 1913 2380 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept to 13th Nov. 1913 2,4.6 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 20th Nov., 1913 ...	338,341
	963,341
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913 to 20th Nov., 1913 ...	312,233
	651,108
Less Afloat	13,421
	637,687
Less Estimated mill consumption	249,000
	388,687
Less up-country by rail ...	4,806
Stock of Cotton in Bombay on 21st Nov. 1913. ...	383,881
Difference since last week	+ 17,219

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

After moderate fluctuations during the week the home markets are now eagerly awaiting receipt of the Ginners Report, forecasts of which are certainly of a bearish nature. It remains to be seen what the real figures will be, and we shall not have long to wait as the Report will be issued in America to-day and will reach here to-morrow morning. Various causes have been assigned for the anticipated bearishness of this report, Messrs. Weld and Co. having cabled during the week that it will be due to fine weather (which has been favourable for ginning) following bad weather which interferred with ginning operations during the period of the last report. Even should the Ginners Report be bearish we should not be inclined to attach any great importance to it as indicating a larger crop than about fourteen million bales, and we do not think it will have any great effect on the market as recent estimates of ginnings have prepared them for a bearish report.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Jan.	13·14	13·02	—12
" Mar.	13·23	13·04	—19
Spot ...	13·60	13·60	unchgd
New Orleans—			
Futures Jan.	13·30	13·30	—17
" Mar.	13·40	13·40	—20
Spot ...	13 3-16	13 1-8	—1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Nov.-Dec.	7·03	7·03	unchgd
" Jan.-Feb.	7·02	7·00	—02
Spot ...	7·45	7·41	—04

In the local market we have seen fluctuations, the price of good Broach on Saturday last having advanced to Rs. 320, but from this point a decline set in and, with occasional slight reactions, the rate dropped to Rs. Export houses have been sellers during the week, and a moderate business has been put through in Bengals, Khandesh and Khamgaon Akola for January delivery. Speculators have been operating in good Broach, and we hear of a few sales of fine Broach march having been made. This morning rates opened at Rs. 310 for good Broach, Rs. 281-2 for fine Khamgaon Akola January and Rs. 262 for fine Khandesh January, and the tone of the market was quiet.

For ready cotton there was a fair enquiry during the early past of the week both from shippers and mills. Exporters were free buyers of Bengals, and Khamgaon styles and Khandesh were also in demand. The last day or two the enquiry has fallen off somewhat and prices are easier.

LATER

Very little business has been done to-day The market closes quiet as under

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	324-5	Mar.
Good d. do ...	311 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	300	Jan
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	296	"
" " Yeotmal ...	291	"
" " Dhamangaon P.	288	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	280	"
" " Amraoti ...	283	"
" " Khandesh ...	261	"
F. G. " Khandesh ...	251	"
Fine " Mathia ...	270	"
" " Bengal ...	238	Nov.
" " do ...	230	Dec.
" " do ...	241	Jan.
F. G. Bengal ...	236 1-2	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

Opening Tone ...	Easy.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Total Imports ...	14 000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 93 —05	6 95 —05	6 95 — 5
Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May
6 95 —05	6 93 —05	6 93 — 05
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
6 96 —05	6 93 —05	6 93 — 05

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady with a good demand at lower rates. Any attempt to raise rates immediately stops business.

The following is reported:—

Genoa:—125 tons December at 14s 6d l.s., 15s 6d s. c. and 125 tons same month at 13s l. s., 14s s. c. Also 2,200 tons January at 13s 6d to 14s 6d s. c. and 1,600 tons March at 13s 6d l. s., 14s 6d s. c 1,500 tons April at 14s l. s., 15s s. c. and 1,500 tons May at the same rates.

Antwerp: 600 tons December at 11s 6d l. s. 13s 6d s c.

Dunkirk:—150 tons December at 11s 6d l. s., 13s 6d s. c.; 1,200 tons January at 12s l. s., 14s s. c.; 1,500 tons February at 12s 6d l. s. 14s 6d s. c.; 250 tons April at 13s l. s, 15s s. c. and 250 tons May at the same rates.

Hamburg:—200 tons January at 13s l. s. 15s s. c., 200 tons February at 15s 6d s. c. 200 tons April at 15s. s. c. and 200 tons May at 13s. l. s., 15s. s. c.

Marseilles:—150 thns December; at 13s. s. c.

Hull:—3,000 tons at 12s l.s. December 1,500 tons at 12s. l. s. January; 1,500 tons at 12-6 l. s. February; 500 tons at 13s. l s. April, and 500 tons May at the Same rate.

Fixtures:—The following are reported:

S. S. "Persepolis" for 2 ports at 16s. Filling up order 4,000 tons Antwerp and Hamburg at 12s.-5 l. s., 14-6 s. c.

S. S. "Athamas;" Full cargo light seeds for Hull at 12s. December.

S. S. "Blearmoor" for 2 P. P. at 18s. including Dunkirk. Space changed hands for 5,000 tons at 12s. l, s,, 14s. s.c

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh ...	10,450	23,638	6,077
Central India ...	561	3,597	223
Barsee and Nagar ...	789	1,626	554
Berar ...	10 193	20,296	2,104
Central Provinces ...	4,991	10,791	762
Total Comras	26,983	59,951	9,523
Dholleras ...	397	13,041	235
Broach ...	370	1,434	5
Compta and Dharwar ...	843	41,567	10,345
Westerns ...	1,008	11,602	21,364
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	33,123	193,752	59,615
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	1,960	7,260	605
Sind ...	602	3,823	1,736
Persian ...	11	132	265
American ...	1,814	2,130	1,044
Egyptian ...	103	437	440
Other sorts...	...	203	248
Total ...	64,217	333,341	113,507

a Of 250 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	7,448,175	5,972,727
Linseed	4,424,631	3,899,420
Rape, Rai ...	1,077,123	1,169,934
Gingelly seed ...	1,447,340	750,961
Poppyseed	493,901	332,437
Groundnuts ...	877,732	879,707
Castorseed ...	2,038,343	1,499,578
Rice.....	4,198,959	3,434,817
Myrabolams ...	585,413	735,566
Cottonseed.....	3,557,199	2,585,455
Mowraseed.....	592,955	212,039
Gram	834,991	1,666,592
Jowar.....	804,510	870,397
Maize	*3,690	380,934
Barley.....	231,944	527,487

* Since 1st July, 1912.

LINSEED:—

Early in the week the market improved owing to firmer advices from home and a better enquiry locally, but the advance was not maintained in spite of steady markets on the other side and the demand here fell off. Speculative operations in the bazaar are rather on the bear than the bull side, and any advance is soon checked by free offers to sell. At the close the market is quiet but steady as under.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	4	0 B.T.
December ...	"	7	14	6 R.T.
May. ...	"	8	12	0 ...

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,6·9	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,05,00,000	6,07,488	500	1,650	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	20	6	6	4½	4½	2
Bank of India ...	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,08,355	50	64	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000h	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,589	100	283	14	14	14	14	1
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£ 32,559	£20	£51	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£13 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	27)	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£400,000	£15,0 0	£7,994	£4	73	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,0 0	$2,05 000	$ 25	£20	31	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,0 ,000	5,33, 15	50	38	6	7	7	8	3
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½		8	8	...e
Mercantile of India ...	£18 ,50 A } £375,0 0 B } k	£415,000	£30,195	{ £1 ½ £12½	{ £21½ £2 ½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1 00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,003	£12	61)	19	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88,153	10,0 ,000	30,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	660
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	435
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ...	January-July.	4	115
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19
Gujerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	111
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	560
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	129

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary. Rs.	Debentures. Rs.	Reserve Funds, &c. Rs.	Block Account. 31-12-12. Rs.	Paid-up per Share. Rs.	Market quotation. Rs.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12 Rs.	Dividends P. C. per year 1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld	Runchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	870	110	62-½	53-½	5 1-5	4		
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,80,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,533	100	40	50	60	...	
Bellary Press Co. Ld ..	Kothari Sutan and Co.	47,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	..	15ps	...	...	
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,925	100	220	39,243	8	3	3	18	...	
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,31,930	47,27,875-14-5	700	1,380	3,313-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...	
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	250	3213-15-8	...	...	..	6	...	
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	98,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{ 500 250	1,310	43,286	105	115	105	135	...	
Crescent Mill Co. Ld .	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	105	4,531	4	...	...	9	...	
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	170	1,24,770	...	...	...	...	...	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,48,2.0	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	105	...	...	...	...	2½	4	
Express Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,39,482	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	...	...	
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	D. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...	
Fazulboy Mills Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06, 00c	...	250	425	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...	
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tallakchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...	
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,708	6	...	3	5	...	
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,84,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...	
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Re dymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43, 00	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...	
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...	
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,50,000	10,00,000	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	700	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...	
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,350	7,036-..-8	7	5	6½	8½	...	
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gokuldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	14,70,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,160 x. d.	33016-..	17	10	13	30	...	
Manecksji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	38,00,5 0	...	60,71,955	44,53,815	1,000	2,600	24,245	145	60	20	50	...	
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,9 ,000	...	5,000	...	150	235	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	...	
Morarjee Gokuldas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,74,000e	...	1,000	2,750	...	25	20	12	17½	...	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	960	267-4-4	10	10		12	...	
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	145	26,128	6	6	6	12½	...	
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,75,000	...	1,000	810	2,74,244	38	42	40	40	...	
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	8,00 000	...	2978,114-.2	...	1,000	5,000	4,358-4-3 L ss	300	250	225	300	...	
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. (?).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11 15,900g	...	7,53,933	20,22,366		60	3,13,719	6	...	..	...	...	
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	250 x.d.	275	8,861	4	...	...	8	...	
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	20,0 ,00.	22,65,799	250	300	4,245	...	7	11-2	11	...	
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97, 00	...	1,000q	700	...	6	6	6	7½	...	
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,556	...	1,000	580 x. d.	...	6	6	6	7½	...	
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,223-14-5	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12p	
The Dhulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...	
Breul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ld.	Breul and Co ...	1,00,000	...	30,574-14-1	...	200

RAPESEED :—

We have little change to report in this market. Business is on moderate lines at present.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi May	8 15 0	R.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore	7 13 0	R.T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore,	9 0 0	„

WHEAT :—

The market continues steady and anxiety is felt owing to the absence of rain up country.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pissi 35 p. c. ...	5 6 0	R. T.
White Delhi, May ...	5 13 6	...

GINGELLYSEED :—

Prices improved and the market was firm at the beginning of the week, but rates have gone back the last day or so.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 58 8 0	
Mimbara	„ 60 8 0	
Black Kutni	„ 49 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 10 11 0	B T

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is steady and rates are slightly higher.

We quote :—

Bold.. ...	... Rs. 49 8 0	
Small.. ...	... „ 48 8 0	

MOWRASEED :—

Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 8 6 0	B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	64,217	bales.
Wheat	49,186	cwts.
Linseed	14,475	„
Rapeseed	5,759	„
Gingellyseed ...	117,308	„
Poppyseed	632	„
Groundnuts	11,629	„
Castorseed	10,259	„
Bids	64,011	„
Myrabolams	1,552	„
Cottonseed	71,841	„
Mowraseed	9,491	„
Gram	24,919	„
Jowar	7,417	„
Maize	291	„
Barley	1,169	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey goods :—The market is quiet and unchanged.

White goods :—The market continues quiet and we have no change to report.

Prints and dyed goods.—The market is very quiet.

Turkey Red Plains and Dhooties :—The home market is quiet and unchanged, The Bombay market is dull with practically no demand.

Turkey Red Prints.—The market remains very dull and stocks an accumulating.

METALS.

Copper Yellow Metal.—There have been heavy fluctuation. in the Home market this week. Our market has also moved in sympathy with advices from Home some business for Dec.-Jan., has been reported.

LOCAL YARNS.

The Market has been quite but steady during the past week. We hear of little business doing beyond a few small sales of 10s. and 12s at about previous rates.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's Prices of the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand .....150°	per Case.	
American	Rs. 6 0 2	
White Rose Brand... ...150°		
American	„ 5 12 2	
Chester Brand ....75°		
Abel A'can	„ 5 2 2	
Davoe's Imp Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	„ 5 0 2	
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	„ 4 14 2	
Tiger Brand ... .125°		
American	„ 4 14 2	
White Camellia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins ..... 125°	4 5 0	
Elephant Brand	per 2 tins	
Bulk in tins ..... 125°	4 5 0	
Elephant Brand per 81.	Imp. gals.	
Bulk without tins ..125°	„ 3 11 0	
	per 2 tins.	
Camel Brand in tins ...125°	„ 4 5 0	

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Jhakker" per two tins	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound ..	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is dull and during the earlier part of the week there was a little inquiry for mill shares for cash delivery. It was expected that the anxiety was over and business would be resumed in a short time, but owing to different reports about the Indian Banks, and a petition having been filed by a shareholder of the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., fresh anxiety has arisen in all commercial circles. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,650; Bank of Indias, after touching Rs. 64 1-2 have declined to Rs. 64; Indian Specie have dropped to Rs. 25; Bombay Merchants Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 5 1-2, Central Bank shares at Rs. 17 1-2, Eastern Bank at Rs. 73. In mill companies, during the latter part of the week a quiet feeling has come on and closing quotations are as under : Bombay cotton Rs. 105, Central Indias Rs. 1,810, Swadeshis Rs. 1,425, Finlays at Rs. 300, Fazulbhais at Rs. 425, Davids at Rs. 427 1-2, Crescents at Rs. 105, Currimbhais at Rs. 210, Jamsheds at Rs. 100, Indore-Malwa at Rs 140, Kohinoor at Rs. 700, Standards at Rs. 1,115, Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,190, Madhavji Dharamsey at Rs. 1,160, New Great Eastern at Rs. 215, New City of Bombay at Rs. 960, Swans at Rs. 275. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 150; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, after touching at Rs. 797 1-2, have again declined to Rs. 772 1-2; Badhan Piles are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 92 and about Marcks at Rs. 95, Oriental G. S. Life A. Company at Rs. 500, Port Canning and and Improvement at Rs. 810, Treachers at Rs. 490; Tata I. and S. Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 76 1-2, deferred shares declined to Rs. 140, Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 170, Bombay Steam Navigation Co., ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 230, and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 265; the Bomby E. S. and Tramway Co., ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 196, and preference shares at Rs. 170. In railway companies Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 570, Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 660, Amritsar Pattis have changed hands at Rs. 137, Central Provinces at Rs. 115, Gujerat Railway at Rs. 111, Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 127, Sind railways at Rs., 141. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Nov.-Dec....	7·03	6·99
Dec.-Jan...	7·00	6·96
Jan.-Feb. ...	7·00	6·96
Feb.-Mar. ...	7·00	6·96
Mar.-Apl	7·01	6·97
April-May...	7·01	6·97
May.-June..	7·01	6·97
June-July...	6·98	6·94
July-Aug ..	6·95	6·91

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 1st November 1913 were Rs. 4,043 making the total earning for the period 1st Oct. 1913 to 1st Nov 1913 to Rs. 17,958.

Total for the corresponding week of the last year ... Rs.	3,777
Total for the corresponding period of the last year ... Rs.	12705

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company was held on Thursday a ternoon, at the offices of the Company, in Bombay.

In theabsence of the Chairman, Sir D. J. Tata, Sir Sassoon J. David was elected Chairman.

In proposing the adoption of the report, the Chairman said :—

The pig iron department may be taken to have worked very well. It would have worked still better, if the departments which supply the raw material had worked more satisfactorily than they have done. As it is the total profit of the pig iron department was large enough by itself if we do not take into calculation the working of the steel department, to enable the company to declare in this its first year of working a good dividend to the ordinary shareholders on the whole existing capital including the capital sunk in steel.

This practically means that the steel department has not given us sufficient satisfaction and has been working at a loss. The loss may be put down to several causes. The General Manager attributes it largely to the insufficient supply of bricks owing to bad deliveries by the manufacturers. This it must in justice be said was due to strikes in Europe—particularly the transport strike which held up shipping for the greater part of the period under review. Further the boom in trade led to a large local demand in Europe and America, and therefore postponed deliveries to the East. To this explanation we must add the difficulty of getting foreign workmen to take root in such a place as Sakchi. The result is that many workmen had to be sent away and new ones brought out to take their places.

Both these defects are, I hope, not irremediable. As a matter of fact, somewhere near 20,000 tons of finished steel during the year have been placed on the market at our own prices. The difficulty is in the quantity of steel manufactured and its cost. The unprofitable cost is partly due of course to insufficient production, and the production itself is, as I have told you, now going up. The brick question has been at present solved by obtaining large shipments from Europe and America, and putting them in stock. But for a permanent solution it will be desirable to have silica brick works somewhere near Sakchi, to be independent of foreign deliveries. This question is to be fully examined this cold weather by experts.

The capital expenditure of your company including working capital has, as you may have observed, increased during the year. Most of the increase was indeed, unavoidable but could not all be foreseen. The chief excess has been in the direction of collieries, coke ovens, town-planning working capital. The gross profit as you know is about 12½ lakhs. Of this about three lakhs and a half have gone in payment of debenture and other interest. This leaves about 9 lakhs. In addition over a lakh of rupees of money derived from premium on shares was also available for disposal. Of these ten lakhs, nearly three lakhs and a half have been transferred to the wiping out of the cost and expenditure on relinquished collieries and a small sum has been used to write down the preliminary expenses account. Two lakhs have been carried to the depreciation account, about Rs. 70,000 are to be carried forward to next year and the directors recommend that the balance of about Rs. 3,68,555, be appropriated to the payment of preference dividends, clearing off all arrears. You know that the preference dividends are cumulative.

The directors' report, which has been published, was adopted ; a dividend of Rs. 13-8 per preference share for the period of 18 months, up to 30th June, 1913, was declared ; the retiring directors Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., were re-elected ; Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and Khan Bahadur Jamshedji A. Dalal, were re-appointed auditors, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, terminated the business.

HOT CAKES ARE QUICK SELLERS and so is our fresh made TOOTH POWDER No. 1433 or ZARINA DENTITINE, as it is popularly called. It differs from the usual bottled stuff as fresh fish differs from salted fish. It imparts its freshness to the user and refreshes the mouth as a shower-bath refreshes the body in summer. For its antiseptic and cleansing properties it stands unrivalled. It sweetens the breath and leaves a delightful taste behind. Annas two per ounce.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The second day's sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, was held yesterday, presided over by Mr. Justice Beaman :—

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Asad Ahmed (25), and Anasapad Hussein (30), two Arabs, who were committed by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, on a charge of administering a stupefying drug with intent to commit theft and abetment, were put up before a common jury.

The jury found both the accused guilty, and his lordship sentenced them to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

CAUSE-LIST.—NOV. 22.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Chamber Work is over.

For Consent Decree.

959-13—Tyabji, Bai Shivcorebai vs Jetha Kapurchand.

To Speak to the Minutes of the decree.

44-13—Khambatta, N Hormusji vs Piraji Malooji Patell.

For Further Directions and Costs on Acting Assistant Commissioner's Report

882-08—Captain the Advocate-General of Bombay vs F A C Farduji and others Unwalla.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal. Long Causes.

223-06—Payney and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassan & ors. Bhaishanker K & G for further hearing.

For hearing on exceptions to special Commission Report.

1113-12—Smetham K R Lote v. K G Khatwale, Kanga.

1282-12—Mirza Mahomed Nisim v. Fatmajan Mulji
Short Cause.

621-13—Jamshedji, Ramkissandas Gopaldass vs Shyanlal, Madhowji.
Long Causes.

301-13—Patell and E Roque Estevao Pereira v. Rozario Mathias D'Silva Patell and E Bhimji and Co

303-13—Patell and E Roque Estevao Pereira v. Roque Mathias D'Silva Patell and E Bhimji and Co

1016-12—Madhomji K and Co Jamnadas Withaldas v. Narotam Anandji Monsuklal, G H and Co

155-13—In Person Menasch Jacob Manaseth v. Abraham E G Abraham Ardeshir H D and Co

172-13—Mulla and E Abdulla bin Ahmed M v. Damodardas Kallianji and Co Dastur and Co.

178-13—Motichand Lalbai vs Baboola Laloobai Edgelow.

184-13—Jamsetjee Virbhandas Ratanchand vs The Presidency Mills Co Ld Payne.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Chonilal Panalal vs The Municipal Commissioner for City of Bombay Crawford.

217-13—Dubash A E Giannacopulo vs Messrs Ralli Bros Little and Co.

221-13—Payne Hafizabai widow vs Ranchordas Dharsi Little and Co.

POLICE COURTS.

BOMBAY BANKING CO.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MANAGER.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, heard the notice issued against Mr. Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, manager of the Bombay Banking Company, by Mr. Balwant Ramchandra Serman, a contractor, to show cause why process should not be issued against him on charges of breach of trust and misappropriation of property.

Mr. B. W. Athavle, pleader, appeared in support of the notice, while Mr. Saher, barrister, opposed.

The complainant stated that he had a current account with the Bombay Banking Co., which had now gone into liquidation. He had a balance of Rs. 22 in that bank in his favour. In the course of his dealings with the bank, complainant used to enter into agreements enabling him to over-draw money for his business from time to time but before entering into such agreements the complainant had to provide security to the extent of Rs. 5,000 on the strength of which the complainant was allowed to over-draw. In September last the complainant desired to enter into an agreement with the bank and had deposited with the accused for safe-custody Government promissory notes and a Municipal bond of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 endorsed in blank and it was distinctly understood between him and the accused that on the complainant giving further security for Rs. 1,000 the contemplated agreement between him and the bank should be brought into operation. However, before the complainant could give further security, he came to know that the affairs of the bank were not satisfactory and, therefore, demanded the return of his securities. The accused made repeated promises to return the securities but as he did not do so, complainant pressed him for the same ; and on October 2, last, accused wrote a letter promising to return the securities on the 6th idem. The bank, however, suspended payment on the morning of October 7, and on enquiries the complainant found that his securities had been pledged without his knowledge and consent with the Indian Specie Bank, Ld. The complainant thereupon served a notice upon the accused on October 25.

He also sent a copy of the notice to Dr. Sir Balchander, the chairman of the board of directors, who informed the complainant that the affairs of the bank were in the hands of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the official liquidator. The complainant sent a protest against the conduct of the accused to the official liquidator, and the matter was at present under investigation.

The complainant was informed that the accused had mismanaged the affairs of the bank and, in the course of such mismanagement, he had committed breach of trust in respect of securities which had been entrusted to him for safe custody by pledging them with the Indian Specie Bank and raising money thereon to the complainant's detriment.

After hearing argument, the magistrate said he would hear evidence before giving his decision.

THEFT FROM A DISPENSARY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Sadashiv Bhagwan on three different charges of house-breaking and theft of a large number of empty phials and 140 tins of toilet powder belonging to Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and the Indian Orient Agency.

It was stated that the accused was in the employ of Messrs. Kemp and Co., for some years, but lately left their service and went to his native country. He returned to Bombay a few days ago. On Thursday morning, a compounder named Victor Pereira, was sleeping in the dispensary when he heard a noise in the godown and going there he saw the accused removing empty bottles and placing them in a basket. He was arrested and handed over to the police who, on making enquiries succeeded in tracing other thefts. It was alleged that the accused scaled the gate and then removed goods on three different occasions and sold them to a dealer in second-hand articles named Ibhrahim Usman.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Ibhrahim was then charged with receiving stolen property and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BRITISH INDIA BANK.

A CASH BALANCE OF Rs. 283.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The hearing of the case against B. Sideshwar Ghose, managing director of the British India Bank, continued yesterday, when M. Behari Lal, Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, gave evidence to the effect that he searched the bank offices and seized books and papers, from which he saw that the share capital of thirty thousand was only a paper transaction with the Indian Co-operative Bank, whose affairs he was also investigating. Witness also deposed that from the time the bank started in May 1911 to July 10, 1911, Rs. 5,000 security was taken from the complainant. The cash sale of the shares amounted to Rs. 259 only, fixed deposits amounted to Rs. 500, the savings banks deposits to Rs. 144, and floating accounts to Rs. 242, and the cash balance on that dat was Rs. 283-5-0 only.

A clerk of the Bengal National Bank stated that the accused deposited a G. P. note for Rs. 5,000 in his bank and drew against it.

The accused made a statement to the court admitting the receipt of Rs. 5,000, but said that it was agreed that the money could be used for bank business. He did not know where the note was at the time.

The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, 21st November, 1913.

595 Parade—Saturday 22nd November 1913, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D B F at Colaba North Battery.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

(8d). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

(1) There will be a Subscription Dance at the Town Hall on Tuesday 25th November 1913, at 9-30 p.m.

Admission by Ticket only.

Ticket —For members of the Corps Rs. 3.

For Non-Members Rs. 5.

Each ticket includes admission for one Lady free of charge.

Extra Ladies tickets Re. 1.

Tickets can be obtained at Head-quarters or from Sergts of the Corps.

No tickets will be sold after 12 noon on Tuesday the 25th November 1913.

(2) A Spoon Shoot will be held on Sunday next 22-11-13 at Ghat Kopar.

Distances 800, 900 and 1000 yards.

Trains as usual.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel E. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E. V. D Commanding.

Bombay, 21nd November, 1913

1257. The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 1st December.

1258. Machine Gun.—The 'A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 25th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 25th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

1259. Bugle Practice.—There will be a bugle practice on Tuesday the 25th instant, at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1260. Meeting.—There will be a general meeting of the members of the Sergeants Mess at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Tuesday the 25th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

All members are requested to be present.

1251. Parade. Wednesday the 26th instant, Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir R chard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform. Shorts with Caps.

Subject.—Outposts.

1262. Issue of Arms—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays,

1263. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for practice for Rivett arnac competition on Sunday the 23rd instant, by train having Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

Distances.—200, 600 and 1000 yards.

A spoon will be given at each distance.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE. SQUADRON ORDERS.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 23nd November, 1913.

1 Orderly NC Officer for the week—Sergeant A E Baird.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 Members who have not already drawn their arms and accoutrements from Head-Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4 The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "C" Troop for Class Firing this week-end. Train leaves Church Gate Station this Saturday afternoon at 2-55 p.m. on Sunday morning at 7-5 a.m.

5 The Squadron will furnish a detachment for Escort duty from Victoria Terminus to Government House on the occasion of the State arrival of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon on, Wednesday morning next the 26th instant

Rendezvous at the Queen's Statue 11 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Review Order, White.

Members not already in possession of their full dress, are reminded that they should be fitted without delay at the Corps Tailors Messrs Leach and Weborny.

(8d), D. W. WILSON, Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

The only rainfall of importance reported this morning is one and a half inches at Waltair and Negapatam, and three-quarters at Belgaum. Weather is slightly disturbed in Kashmir and the Punjab.

Forecast :—Some light precipitation in the extreme north.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 21st November, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Multan. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Allahabad and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Karachi, and in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bombay and damper at Ratnagiri. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad. —Belgaum records 0·80" of rain during a thunder-storm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Negapatam reports fairly heavy rain and Belgaum moderate rain.

Some showers are likely on the south Coromandel coast. A few thunderstorms are possible in the Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 21st November, 1913, was 30·181 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

WEDDING MANDAP ON FIRE.

DAMAGE ABOUT FIFTEEN THOUSAND RUPEES.

Yesterday about 2-40 p.m. an alarm of fire was raised from a house in Hornby road belonging to one Shamji Nathoo Near the house a wedding mandap had been erected by one of the tenants named Kanji Cursondas, in connection with the marriage of his son on Sunday. The mandap was prettily decorated and effectively illuminated with electric lamps.

As soon as the fire was discovered, the fire-alarm near the Gaiety Theatre was rung and the Fort engine, under the supervision of Mr. Williams, was immediately on the scene, followed soon after by the Mandvi, Bholeshwar and Colaba engines. Mr Williams, with his men, promptly pulled down the tent and removed the furniture in it, and soon extinguished the fire. The Salvage Corps also arrived and assisted the fire-brigade. No other engines were used. The mandap was worth about Rs. 30,000 and damage done to it by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 15,000. The traffic on the road was held up for some time.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," Nov. 22.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe, with the following passengers :—

Baker, Mrs H Dunster and maid	Lewis, Mrs C
Borton, Mr J H	Marshall, Mr B
Coldwell, Miss E	M Moran, Mr J
Crorar, ICS Mr J	Mollett, Mr J D
Dewar, Lieut R N	Newman, Mr C C
Dodge, Mr	North, Mrs Dudley
Farquhar, Capt F R	Pochelin, Mr
Farquhar, Mr C	Polwhele, Mr J A
Hallum, Mr E W	Skinner, Mr S A
Hankin, Dr E A	Stewart, Mr J
Heinemann, Mr A	Stone, Hon'ble Mr J H
Hornett, Mr W G	Thompson, Mr
Huggins, ICS, Mr J R	Tomlinson, Mr
King, Mr	Wace, Lieut R N
Lalljee, Mr Ahmed	Wilson, Mr J B

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld,

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Sunday next before Advent.

23rd November, 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in C. Hymns 164, 180, 537, 499. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in D. Hymns 165, 221, 370 Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.—Saturday, 29th November, 1913. Day of Intercession for Foreign Missions—Choral Service at 6-30 p. m. An address will be given by the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy : Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, M. Litt. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a. m. Matins (Choral) and Sermon; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Organ and Choir

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for the C. M. S. Up-country Missions. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. ; Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Shortened Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion ; 10 a.m. Sunday School in B. B. & C. I. Ry. Institute, Lower Parel ; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School in Church ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort. Chaplains Rev. R. M. Grey M.A. Morning Service 9-30, Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., Evening Service 6-30, Rev. W. Thomson, M.A. Collection for St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m., Children's Service and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher : Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m, Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. Frank Hart ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. Brown.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. Brown Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service ; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE

Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 22nd November, 1913.

THE PROGRESS OF MYSORE.

In his Edinburgh speech of a few days since, Lord Crewe referred to the relations between the Government and the Protected States. These were described by the Secretary of State as being based upon a policy of non-interference, though the Government had the right to intervene and would undoubtedly use it when there were lapses from the general standard of efficiency, which now obtains. Happily, however, lapses of this kind are of rare occurrence, and the Viceroy during his winter tours is generally able to express his unqualified satisfaction with the progress of each State he visits and the diligence of its ruler in the personal management of its affairs. This feature has been particularly noticeable in his present itinerary, which has included a portion of Rajputana, the Deccan and Mysore. But at Mysore matters were not limited to a formal and appreciative review of local conditions, since the Viceroy announced that a new treaty with the State had been drafted to replace the rendition Sanad of thirty-three years go, under which the ruling house regained possession of its heritage Alterations in existing arrangements are now so seldom made that there is, naturally, much speculation as to the causes of the present revision, and Chiefs who rank with Mysore are perhaps wondering whether this procedure may be applied to their own engagements with the Paramount Power. There is however no intention to effect a general revision of treaties, as has been suggested by a Calcutta contemporary, and all that will happen is the substitution of a formal document for the rather dictatorial Sanad of Lord Ripon's era. And although the new protocol will be silent on the point, as it is not customary to decide questions of precedence in treaties, Mysore will on all future occasions be recognised as ranking second in the highest group of the Feudatory principalities. It held this place by common assent until the Coronation Durbar, when it was placed below Baroda. But the amendment does not stop at this concession, as it is to be extended to its treaty relations with the Government.

A century and a half ago the Mahomedan usurper, Hyder Ali, deposed the legitimate ruler of Mysore, and the dynasty did not reappear until Tipu and his kingdom perished at the final siege of Seringapatam. Mysore was then restored to the original Hindu house. But the new administration, with which Colonel Wellesley was associated for a few years, was a failure because the Maharajah was an extravagant and obstinate despot who refused to listen to the monitions of Calcutta on his personal obligations towards his subjects. The State had drifted into incipient rebellion when the Governor-General intervened and superseded the ruler by a British Commissioner, as a better alternative than immediate annexation. This course, moreover, was authorised by a clause in the original treaty, which is faithfully reproduced in the restoration Sanad. The deposed ruler had no direct heir, but nominated a relative as his successor, though not entitled to do so, as he had not received one of the adoption Sanads, which replaced Dalhousie's doctrine of lapses after the transfer of India to the Crown. Eventually his affiliation was recognised, though the rendition of the State was for years a debatable question as there was strong opposition to an experiment of this kind after half a century of administration under British officials. However, it was finally resolved that the State should be made over to a Prince who had been carefully prepared for his great responsibilities, but every precaution was taken to ensure that the Government would continue on the lines laid down by successive Commissioners. Hence the genesis of the "Instrument of Transfer," which was practically a re-grant, and is the most uncompromising document to be found in the records of engagements with Native States. It was in reality a constitution for the State, placing the Maharaja in complete subordination to the Governor-General in Council, whose advice was to be sought and followed on all questions touching its administration. At the period of the rendition the revenue was a little over a crore of rupees, of which the Government of India expropriated thirty-five lakhs for military protection. It is greatly to the credit of the late and present rulers and their advisers that, notwithstanding the limitations under which they worked, continuous and astonishing progress has been made. Mysore is now quoted as the best governed State in India, with a revenue which has risen to two and a half crores, and with enlightened educational, industrial and economic policies. The concessions now made are highly gratifying to the Maharajah and his subjects, but the incident has a wider application because it shows that the Government of India is not immobile in matters affecting its relations with the Feudatory Princes, and that whenever improvements can be effected they will not be retarded by an inflexible adherence to the engagements of a bygone era.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

It is beginning to be realised that the tactics adopted during the past few days are not likely to improve the sentiments of the people of South Africa towards the Indian workers. A leading Natal paper strongly repudiates the charges of diabolical cruelty that have been so freely advanced, and it is highly desirable in the interests of the Indians themselves that these allegations should not be repeated unless they are supported by irrefutable proof. It is easy enough to denounce the South African authorities and to declare that the worst excesses of the days of slavery have been revived. But unless such charges can be substantiated the inevitable result of their dissemination will be to prejudice the cause which it is sought to promote Mr. Gokhale now demands an independent investigation of the allegations of cruelty, which must not, he says, be a "whitewashing enquiry." We urged the necessity for enquiry in our issue of Wednesday last, and no honest man would ever suggest that an investigation should be undertaken with the view of exonerating persons who may have been guilty of gross offences. What is required is the truth, and nothing but the truth; and if an independent investigation shows beyond doubt that the charges have solid foundation the position adopted by the Indian leaders will be stronger than ever. In the meantime, the politicians who are directing the Indian movement in South Africa will be acting wisely if they impress on their followers the folly and fatuity of resorting to violence. We are glad to see that the *Madras Mail* strongly supports the views we have expressed. "We would earnestly impress on influential Indians in this country," says our contemporary, "the advisability of conveying to their fellow-countrymen in South Africa without delay such advice as will check what we hope is only a temporary and local aberration into rious opposition. If Indians there have been maltreated, Indian and Anglo-Indian opinion, with the support of British opinion and of the best South African opinion, will insist on enquiry and punishment of the guilty. But if Indians in South Africa resort to violence, they will lose the moral weight their cause has and alienate a great deal of sympathy, besides stiffening the attitude of the South African Government." The necessity for judicious action at this juncture is emphasised by the extraordinary incident reported to have taken place at Allahabad, where at the close of a meeting which was addressed by a leading member of the Imperial Legislative Council, effigies of Lord Gladstone, General Botha and others are said to have been burned by the mob. When statesmen who stand high in the Councils of the King Emperor are publicly brought into contempt in this manner, the time has surely arrived for official and non-official Europeans who are invited to participate in public demonstrations against the Union Government to consider their position. There is a real danger of a moment which was set on foot in India with laudable ends developing into an agitation of a very undesirable character.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Willingdon will spend a few days soon after Christmas at the State of Palanpur near the border of the Presidency and Rajputana. This place was visited by Lord Sydenham nearly four years ago, since when there have always been close relations between its ruling family and the Government of Bombay. Lord Willingdon is expected to arrive in Palanpur on December 28 and to leave on December 31.

A great deal has been said about the possible effect of the Ulster campaign on Indian feeling. But it has also had its effect on the Suffragettes, and this mail hurls at us like a thunderbolt the news that the suffragettes are going to form an army. The inevitable British officers are said to have volunteered to instruct "the army" in drill. For this interesting announcement Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is responsible. She admits, however, that the Suffragettes rely on getting the same treatment which Sir Edward Carson is having, so there is nothing very terrible about their "army" after all.

A discussion is going on in a Home paper on the question "Is Dickens out of date?"—the ball of correspondence being started by a reader, who stated that his "young ones" wanted to know who Codlin and Short and Mark Tapley were, and who averred that Dickens is obsolete in the present day. It is true perhaps that nauseous and badly written sex and "problem" novels are too accessible to young readers, tending to a decreased knowledge of our standard authors; but Dickens is not obsolete and never will be. One correspondent contributing to the discussion aptly wrote: "Better for the nation had eve more Mark Tapleys and less of Chadband and Stiggins."

It was recently decided that the Calcutta Corporation should have two representatives on the Bengal Legislative Council and immediately the Bombay Council desires to follow suit. Now the Calcutta Corporation has decided to recommend that its own elected membership be doubled, that is, increased from 25 to 50, and Bombay, it is to be feared, will want to do the same. If such a step were sanctioned the result would be appalling. Whenever certain subjects arise nearly every member of the Council considers it his duty to make a long speech. Thus the precious hours are wasted, and with twice as big a Council the waste of time would be doubled.

After fifty-six years the Indian Mutiny medal has been awarded to an old man in the Birmingham workhouse, his claim having been brought to the notice of the War Office by the Military Veterans' Association. It would be interesting to know the various reasons why honours to men who have been prepared to give their lives for their country are so often delayed or, in some instances, never received at all. Such cases as this are continuously occurring. Only a few weeks ago a veteran was handed his medal at a time of life when even the memory of his battles was growing dim. Is the delay due to that fine disregard for honours and "fuss" characteristic of some Englishmen, or does it result from inefficiency of the War Office system?

The results of the recent Bar Examinations are published and as usual the successful candidates include a very large number of Indians. Of three who passed in class, I in Roman Law two are Indians. Mr. Brajendra Nath Ghose and Mr. V. Krishna Menon; but only one Indian Mr. Kalid Prasad is among the seven candidates in class I Constitutional Law (English and Colonial) and Legal History, and none in class I Criminal Law and Procedure or class I Real Property and Conveyancing. In Hindu and Mahomedan Law seven candidates were examined and three passed—none in class I, one (Mr. St. John Farmon) in class II and two Indians (Mr. Fatechand Kaurand Khilaan and Mr. Khurdad. Rustomji) in class III. One Indian (Mr Anil Khrishna Deb) was placed in class II in the final examination.

The movement, of which particulars will be found elsewhere, for the foundation of a fund at Home for the training of boys is an important one, and coincides with the great progress which has attended the policies of the Dominion Governments for the training of youths as cadets. Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth has given, through Prince Alexander of Teck, £50,000 as the nucleus of the fund, the object of which is to keep boys who become scouts at tender ages as members of their brigade or corps until they are eighteen or nineteen, encouraging them to perfect themselves in organisation and giving them more opportunity for miniature rifle practice and also for moral training. There is some ground for the contention that such schemes as this are making compulsory military service less necessary and the arguments for it less telling.

THE P. and O. s.s. "India," with the China and Australian Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

Sir Michael with Lady O'Dwyer and staff left Lahore yesterday on a fifteen days' tour, beginning with a visit to the headworks of the Upper Jhelum Canal at Mogla. His Honour will also distribute the prizes at the Engineering School at Rasul.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

POLITICS AND SOCIETY.

THE IRISH CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

What may be going on behind the scenes can only be pure conjecture; but if there is any change in the situation, it is not so far as outward appearances go in favour of a Round Table Conference. For the moment, thanks in a large measure to the uncompromising tone of Mr. Balfour's Aberdeen speech, the cry for a General Election is increasing and will increase still more if, as seems to be generally expected, the Liberals lose Reading to-morrow and do badly in the other by-elections. In the meantime the Nationalists are showing their teeth as if they were afraid of backsliding in Downing Street. "An Ireland undivided" said Mr. Devlin a few days ago "is the minimum of our demand. We will not allow any part of Ireland to be divorced from any other part. We would refuse Home Rule to-morrow, if Ulster or any portion of Ulster were cut off from the rest of Ireland." And Mr. T. P. O'Connor has been picturing the miserable fate that will befall the Liberal party if it allows itself to be bullied or frightened into conceding a General Election at this juncture.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE SPLIT.

In Indian and Anglo-Indian circles, the internal dissensions of the All-India Moslem League and the resulting resignations have attracted attention, though not so much as might be supposed from the disproportionate amount of space devoted to the matter by one or two London papers. Beyond these circles the affair has excited hardly any notice and only one person unconnected with India has spoken to me on the subject. He is a somewhat prominent member of the Bar, and alluding to the late President of the London branch of the League he bluntly said "Que diable allait il faire dans cette galere?" His idea is that, a judge and especially a judge of the principal tribunal in the Empire is out of his place as President of a political association, however innocent its aims and however loyal its members. I must confess to feeling a good deal of sympathy with this view, and as one who entertains the highest regard for the distinguished gentleman referred to, I hope that he will resist any pressure brought to bear upon him to reconsider his refusal. I say this of course apart from the merits of the quarrel whatever they may be. I hold with my legal friend that members of the Judiciary should have nothing whatever to do with any political organization and this rule is strictly observed by our English Judges. There are some who think that the ex-President of the London branch of the All-India Moslem League has come to realise that his position was somewhat incompatible, and that he is not sorry to avail himself of an opportunity of withdrawing from it.

KING EDWARD.

While Lord Rosebery contradicts the report that he is to be responsible for the official Life of King Edward, it is not denied that Lord Knollys will be associated with the production of the forthcoming work. In the meanwhile some good anecdotes regarding the late Sovereign are told by his life-long friend and ex-Court functionary Lord Suffield in the book he has just published under the title of "My Memories". Here is one:—"He never forgot a friend, nor refused any courtesy it was in his power to grant. For all his bonhomie however the Prince (King Edward) would not tolerate the slightest impertinence. I remember his leaving White's Club over something of the sort. His Royal Highness happened to light a cigar or cigarette in a room which people did not usually smoke in. Some officious official came up and said so, and the Prince replied quite pleasantly that he was just going. The official retorted rather rudely that the club rules must be adhered to, no matter who the member was, and the Prince without another word left the Club and withdrew his name next day. The Marlborough Club owes its existence to that little lapse, or lack of tact, on the part of one of White's people". Here is another story of the much-respected veteran, the late Lord Mark Kerr who as he grew older, became very forgetful:—"It was a year or so before King Edward died. They met in the street one day and stood chatting together for a few minutes. The King had said good-bye and was moving away when Kerr stopped him and said "Excuse me, sir, but would you mind telling me your name? I know your face very well but I cannot remember who you are!" Those of your readers whose memories go back to the late seventies will remember that Lord Suffield was one of those who accompanied the then Prince of Wales on his memorable visit to India.

THE SOVEREIGN AND THE IRISH CRISIS.

By the way some people are asking what King Edward would have thought and said about some rather remarkable utterances of Lord Halsbury at an anti-Home Rule meeting in Chelsea the night before last. An unpleasant, not to say unfortunate, feature of latter-day politics, is the constant introduction of the name of the Sovereign in our party polemics, an innovation that would have been promptly suppressed in Queen Victoria's time. One would expect an ex-Tory Lord Chancellor to set a good example, but Lord Halsbury on Wednesday evening went further than any statesman has previously gone, at any rate outside Ulster. The King, said Lord Halsbury, was to have the Home Rule Bill presented to him.—What then? Was he or was he not to have a judgment? Was he not to be enabled to say "No, this is against the interests of my country which I am called upon to govern and I must do my duty; I reject." The "talk about the King's veto being abolished" Lord Halsbury described as "all nonsense." They had, he went on to say, abolished the Lords so far as they could and they tried to abolish the right of the King. What was left? Were they really in the hands of the person who happened for the moment to be Prime Minister? And must the King do what he was bid? "If so he was not much of a King." Note the use of the impersonal pronoun. Will this delicacy make Lord Halsbury's "sort of threat" to his Majesty any more palatable to that section of the Unionist Party who are not Die Hards, and who, to quote the words of the leading Ministerial organ are "determined that, whatever happens, the Crown must not be involved in disputes between parties and who see the unfairness of subjecting the Sovereign to any pressure which might seem to put him to the choice of breaking with one party or the other." No, the solution of the Ulster problem, if there be one, must be discovered without resort to measures which most people consider unconstitutional and which, in any cause, would be attended with risks that all good patriots are desirous of avoiding.

LORD HARDINGE.

Is Lord Hardinge destined to be the third member of the Diplomatic Service to find the Viceroyalty of India a stepping stone to the chief of the British Ambassadorships? According to the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it is supposed that Lord Hardinge will be the successor of Sir Francis Bertie when he retires under the age-limit. This in the natural course would be next year when he celebrates his seventieth birthday, but it is assumed that he will be asked to remain in Paris for another twelve months to enable Lord Hardinge to be appointed. If this is true, it disposes of the rumour of an early change in the Viceroyalty, and in any case I hardly credited the story that Earl Grey is designated as Lord Hardinge's successor in India. I thought at one time that if it rested with the Liberals to select the next Viceroy of India they might possibly offer the position to Lord Grey, but I have rather changed my opinion and I should doubt if he is or will be in the running. The two previous Viceroys who represented their country in France were of course Lord Lytton and Lord Dufferin, but neither went straight from Calcutta to Paris. Lord Lytton did not go there until seven years after he came back from India; Lord Dufferin spent a year or so in Rome before his promotion.

THE LADY OF THE LAMP.

About a year ago when Sir Edward Cook was engaged in writing the authorized life of Miss Florence Nightingale I was told that the mass of her papers was very great and that those relating to India were among the most voluminous. The important position occupied by India in Sir E. Cook's two splendid volumes shows that my information was not far wrong. Miss Nightingale's knowledge of India and Indian questions was, as her distinguished biographer points out, always great and eventually became so minute as to encourage the legend that she herself had been in India. For example, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* wrote as follows in 1892: "It will be remembered that Miss Florence Nightingale came to this country and was impressed with the idea that if India needed anything it was village sanitation. She collected a mass of facts and has since been agitating in England." "But" says Sir E. Cook "she never saw the country. It is not always either the life-long resident or on the other hand "Padgett, M P.," who is better qualified than the student to perceive and serve a country's need." Certainly it was not so in the case of Miss Nightingale, but she was wise enough to work through those who, if they were not life-long residents had or still resided in India. One of the letters quoted by Sir E. T. Cook refers to the impulse that was given to sanitary reform in India by means of the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography of which King Edward (then Prince of Wales) was the active president, and in that capacity made a memorable speech. People, he said, talked of "preventable diseases" but if preventable why not prevented? In connection with this great Congress consisting of delegates gathered from every part of the habitable world, there was for the first time an Indian Section which really owed its existence to Miss Nightingale's inspiration and of which the late Sir Owen Tudor Burne was Chairman, the Honorary Secretary being Mr. S. Digby. As showing how thorough she was in all she undertook and how sympathetic was her interest in Indians, I quote as follows from the letter referred to:—"Sir Harry Verney renews his invitation to Claydon to the native Indian delegates three or four at a time. I have seen Mr. (now Sir Mancherjee) Bhownaggree who seems to be acting for the other native gentlemen not yet come and asked him to arrange this as is most suitable to these gentlemen. I may hope to see them one by one if I am able to be there." As is well known she was a confirmed invalid and bedridden. She also in this letter mentions the Indian delegates she had seen, including Sir William Wedderburn and the late Sir William Moore, a former Surgeon-General of Bombay, who, as a young man was I recollect, his telling me a reporter in the gallery of the House of Commons. To the general reader of Sir E. Cook's two volumes not the least interesting portion will be the remarkable study in self-revelation as it has been called. She had an admirer whose identity is not disclosed. She refers to him as "the stranger" and to whom she was attracted. But at the age of 30 she finally gave up all thoughts of marrying. "She felt drawn to him," Sir Edward Cook writes, not by vanity or self-love, but because she admired his talents and because the more she saw of him the greater pleasure did she find in his society. She leaned more and more upon his sympathy. Yet when the proposal first came she refused it; and when it was renewed she persisted. Here are the reasons in her own words why she decided to remain single: I have an intellectual nature which requires satisfaction and that would find it in him. I have a passional nature which requires satisfaction, and that would find it in him. I have a moral, an active nature which requires satisfaction and that would not find it in his life. I can hardly find satisfaction for any of my natures. Sometimes I think that I will satisfy my passional nature at all events, because that will at least secure me from the evil of dreaming. But would it? I could be satisfied to spend a life with him combining our different powers in some great object. I could not satisfy this nature by spending a life with him in making society and arranging domestic things.... To be chained to a continuation and exaggeration of my present life without hope of another would be intolerable to me. Voluntarily to put it out of my power ever to be able to seize the chance of forming for myself a true and rich life would seem to me like suicide.

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1913.

A COMMERCIAL MONTE CRISTO

GREAT NEW SERIAL

BY

PAUL TRANT

Author of "Right Against Might," "The Vow," "The Home Secretary," "A Wife by Purchase," etc.

CHAPTER X.

In a moment Max understood—he loved Aileen, and now he believed that he had cared for her all the time. Come what might in the future, he would grasp this happiness—even if but for an hour, and he found himself speaking endearing words that did not seem strange. And she lay happily in his arms, thankful for this great joy that had been given to her. She trembled at the touch of his lips—his arms were around her. Now she was really his, for all the time she had felt instinctively that something had been lacking.

"Nothing matters now," she whispered, happily.

"Nothing matters," he answered, with a joyous laugh.

And so Hawke found them when he came into the room.

"Ah! That's better," he said, with an approving smile, and still Max could only think of the present.

What a blind fool he had been to imagine that he had not loved her! Aileen would compel the love of any man with warm blood in his veins. As he looked at her, he thought that she was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. She would be a fit mate for a king. And so he indulged his love, staying by her side until Hawke plainly said that it was time to be gone.

Even the cool air did not bring Max to his senses, and it was not until he reached home that he began to face the future.

"She's mine, and I'll have her in spite of everything," he cried, exultingly.

But when she knew that it was he who was conspiring to ruin her father, she would turn from him in contempt.

"But still I'll have her," he cried, savagely.

When morning came he viewed everything more sanely, and he sat up in bed a prey to misery. Love had not touched his life, his spare hours had been given to sport, and women had never interested him. This passion that moved him was so strong it seemed to overwhelm every other consideration. What mattered money—what mattered revenge, in comparison with the touch of dewy lips—of the soft arms of the one woman! Was it possible to draw back? Could he go to Ladram Hawke and make a clean breast of everything? But that would mean the betrayal of his friends—that course was impossible. What could he do?

Only one thing—he must bind Aileen so closely to him that her love should prevail above everything else. He would proceed with his plans, and when Ladram Hawke knew he was outwitted he would go frankly to Aileen and tell her the truth.

"I believe she will stick to me," he told himself, for the memory of her kisses and what he had read in her eyes was still with him.

He decided that he would announce his engagement, but first he would go to Mr. Raymond.

The solicitor naturally imagined that he had called for news, and assured him that all was well.

"I told you of my engagement to Miss Hawke. You may as well know that I care for her. Yesterday I left you under a wrong impression," Max said, bluntly.

"Doesn't that rather complicate matters?" the solicitor asked quietly.

"No; I shall remain loyal to my friends. I shall act just as if this had not happened, but I thought you ought to know."

"Your love affair doesn't promise very well," Mr. Raymond answered, and Max left for his office.

A little later Max told Parmeter of his engagement.

"I rather expected it; I congratulate you. She's a nice girl," the latter said, lazily.

"Thank you. But everything is not quite straightforward."

"So I imagine, but I guess you'll straighten it out. Anyhow, you'll hit Hawke rather hard if you take her away from him. The girl's about all he cares a jot for. You won't expect him to love you when he knows what you've done for him."

"I don't want Hawke's love."

"I can see a pretty problem ahead. Whether the girl will cling to her lover or cleave to her father—I'm inclined to back the lover," Parmeter said, thoughtfully.

"It's Fate that she should be Hawke's daughter. He's the only man in the world I shouldn't choose to be the father of the girl I married. I would prefer a respectable navvy."

"By the by, I've had a talk with Raymond. He seems to think a precious lot of you. His only doubt was whether you would not be too scrupulous to fight such a man as Hawke."

"I think I have dispelled that doubt," Max answered, quietly, but his face was flushed.

"My sister wants you to come out and dine with us to-night. She's gone round to the hotel to see Miss Hawke. Perhaps she will persuade the girl to come too."

"I promised to dine with Hawke to-night," Max answered, doubtfully.

"Come if you can. We shan't be leaving till five o'clock."

A little later a telephone message came from Ladram Hawke, asking Max to go round to the hotel. There he found Miss Parmeter, and after greeting her he joined the millionaire.

"I'm going to London at once," the latter announced,

"And Aileen."

"She will stay with the Parmeters. I shall stop in town over the week end,—I want you to keep in touch with Raymond, and let me know if there is any development."

"Is it wise to leave when the position is so critical?"

"I must go," Hawke answered, impatiently, and glanced at his watch. "I shall have to leave in five minutes."

They lapsed into silence, and Hawke gazed reflectively at Max.

"Love is a wonderful thing," the former said, suddenly. "It seems to have completely changed my girl. Of course, you are good looking and all that. I suppose you've got brains, but she seems to regard you as some god. I'm sick of your name. She's talked of nothing else. But you've made her very happy, Logan, and I'm grateful."

"I love her," Max answered simply."

"I believe you do. At first I was doubtful. I thought you had asked her to marry you because of my money, but now I'm satisfied it's her you want." He glanced at his watch again, "I must hurry away. Try and get the options fixed up. If you've news, 'phone me to the town house."

"Park Lane, isn't it"

"Yes; good bye,"

Max joined the girls, and Aileen announced that she must go and attend to her packing.

"Mr. Logan, you must come back with Jack, and stay the week-end," Ethel Parmeter said, impulsively, and Aileen stopped to hear his answer.

"I shall be delighted," he said, at once, and from the door Aileen waved her hand gaily to him.

Three or four days of close intimacy with her! Fate was playing into his hands. If only he could persuade her to marry him at once. The idea had been simmering in his brain, but now it became a fixed purpose. Once his wife, he was confident that he could defy Hawke.

She would not leave him, and in time would forgive him for the part he had played in her father's ruin.

"I must go back to the office and earn my holiday," he said, and hastened away.

But first he motored to his house, the tenancy of which he had given up, and brought away everything which he valued. His luggage he deposited at an hotel, where he intended to stay until he could find a suitable house, and took to the office only what was necessary for his short visit.

When they started their long drive to Parmeter's country house, Max was seated by Aileen, and he had determined to banish every unpleasant memory. It was not so very difficult, for love was in his heart, and the woman he loved was by his side, radiantly beautiful. The touch of her ungloved hand thrilled him, and with a shy look at Ethel Parmeter, who sat in front with her brother, she drew a little closer. Instinctively their voices were low, and it was of their love—so new, and yet so sweet, of which they spoke.

"Aileen, you must marry me at once," he said, suddenly.

She moved from him in surprise, and perhaps fear, but very quickly she returned, and looked straight into his eyes.

"Max, dear, I will marry you—when you like. Your will is mine."

"I mean at once. In two or three days. I can get a special licence. I will send at once, and, perhaps on Monday, when we return to Liverpool——".

"Monday!" she repeated, in amazement.

"Yes," he answered, doggedly. "I want you, dearest."

"But father—what will he say? He won't be back till then! He wouldn't like me to be married unless he were present," she said, in distress.

"Will you marry me on Monday?" he asked, but now his eyes did not meet hers.

"I would do anything you asked me, dear, if there were any real reason for this haste——"

"There is—or I wouldn't ask it. Aileen, darling, I am fearful of losing you—"

"Losing me? There is no chance of that," she broke in, confidently.

"Life is very uncertain. Your father might take a sudden dislike to me. Such things have happened."

"That's nonsense, dear. You say there is a reason. Tell me what it is."

"We will talk to-night, but think it over dearest."

"Yes, I will do that," she said, thoughtfully, and lapsed into silence.

Max watched her closely and saw that her eyes rested on the ring he had given her. Almost furtively she touched it with her lips and when she saw that he had seen her action, she blushed furiously.

Although Aileen was innocence itself she was far from being simple-minded. In fact she possessed uncommon intelligence, and she could not doubt that there was some weighty reason why Max wished the marriage to take place so hastily. What that reason was she could not imagine, but as she thought over everything, a determination was born that she must not give in to his wish without her father's permission. And yet there was no real reason for delay except those imposed by conventionality, for which she had no regard.

Parmeter, aided by his sister, made an ideal host, and when dinner was over the lovers were left alone. Aileen at once broached the subject that was on their minds.

"Max, I will write to father to-night. We will both write and tell him that we are going to be married on Monday. If he objects, then he can wire—and—"

"If he objects—the marriage will not take place?" Max broke in, quickly.

"Not unless you can give me some very real reason."

"I can't give it to you, but one exists," he answered, and took her in his arms, but she freed herself quickly.

"I think you must trust me, dear. I would tell you everything if I could, but it is impossible," he said, quietly, but firmly.

She sighed, for there was finality in the tone of his voice.

"Will you write now? I will write as well. He will get the letter to-morrow afternoon," he said, after a few moments of silence.

They went to the library and composed their letters. Max's was short and to the point. "Aileen and I wish to be married at once—on Monday, and we hope you will be able to get to Liverpool in time for the ceremony. You are not a man for the conventions neither am I. Aileen and I love one another. She consents subject to your permission. Please wire us here immediately on receipt of our letters."

Aileen's letter was one of appeal. She could give no real reason for the haste and did not attempt to give one save that she wished it. When the letters had been dispatched Max held out his arms to her, and she nestled to him with a sigh of happiness. And now she was longing that her father would give his consent. To be with Max always, it would be a supreme joy, and she raised her lips to his, and he kissed her passionately.

"It is wonderful how everything has changed since I knew you loved me," she whispered, and he kissed her again and again.

The sound of a piano reached their ears, and they rose with a sigh.

"I suppose we ought to join them," Max grumbled, and she smiled at him happily.

CHAPTER XI.

When the girls had retired to bed Max and Parmeter made themselves comfortable in the library, and lighted their cigars.

"Logan, old chap, you are uncommonly lucky. I wonder if you appreciate your luck?" said Parmeter, and his customary drawl was rather accentuated.

"Of course, I know it. If it weren't for Hawke——"

"Yes, it's he that is troubling me. I was fond of you at the Varsity, although you were too much of a swell for us to see much of one another. I was never any good at games. I'm by no means handsome. I should never have much of a chance at anything, when you were about."

"Nonsense."

"Directly you arrived down here—the first time—after we'd played that first round of golf, I knew I'd been a fool."

"What do you mean?" Max asked roughly.

"I wonder you never guessed. I thought it would have been plain to anyone—my idiocy."

"Please be more explicit."

"Before you appeared I had asked Miss Hawke to marry me. She said she wouldn't. Of course she was very nice about it, but it hurt."

"You cared for Aileen," Max said with a note of awe. "And yet you gave me my chance."

"I saw that she had fallen in love with you. It was very evident."

"Not one man in a million would have done what you did."

"I think, if one loves, one's first thought must be for the happiness of the beloved. That's how it seems to me, old chap. Of course, I know you're in a rather awkward position. I dislike Hawke as much as you do. I think he's a first-class rotter. But the little girl——"

He broke off with a sigh, but quickly became cheerful.

"I'm rather worried—that she will suffer, when the crash comes. You will do all you can to protect her?"

"I want her to marry me at once—on Monday."

"That's not a bad idea. Does she consent?"

"We've both written to Hawke. She says it depends on his permission, but if he refuses I intend to do all I can to persuade her to marry me."

"Why not let the marriage take place in the little church in the village? What about the licence?"

"I wrote to London to-day. I ought to get it here on Sunday."

"You've got pluck, Logan, and I hope you'll succeed, but the odds are against you. If I can do anything to help, please tell me. If you are married on Monday, I can see the deuce of a time ahead—when she knows."

"I am prepared to meet anything—so long as she is my wife."

"I called you lucky just now, but when I think, I'm not so sure. Miss Hawke—I will call her Aileen, if you don't mind, eh? She has a strength of character which one wouldn't expect. There's no telling how she will take it. I'm not sure that it wouldn't be better to confess everything, and throw yourself on her mercy," Parmeter said, thoughtfully.

"You forget—by doing that I should be betraying my friends—you amongst them. We couldn't ask her not to tell her father."

"That's true. Altogether you're in a tight corner."

"I think I'll wire Hawke in the morning—that we propose to be married here. If he objects I shall do all I can to persuade Aileen to disobey him."

"That's your only course. But I don't think you'll succeed."

"Parmeter, I'm awfully sorry about you and Aileen. I hadn't a suspicion—and——"

"I thought it better that you should know. Don't say any more. I would rather you married her than any man I know."

"My Heaven, Parmeter, I'm ashamed. When I asked her to marry me I didn't know that I cared. I used her as a means to wound Hawke. I feel unclean when I think of it. If ever she were to know——"

"I believe you cared all along, but you didn't realize it. I've watched you pretty closely——But let's change the subject. I suggest we have a foursome in the morning. It'll blow the cobwebs away. A round of golf always makes one see things more clearly."

In the morning Max sent a wire to Hawke saying that he and Aileen proposed to be married on Monday at the village church, and afterwards they motored to the golf-links and played a round. Parmeter and his sister were partners, and they won by a good margin—seven up and five to play; for Max found it quite impossible to concentrate his attention upon the game—all the time he was wondering what Hawke's answer would be.

They lunched at the club, and afterwards played another round, but this time Parmeter insisted upon having Aileen as his partner, and a good match resulted. It was six o'clock when they reached home, and there were two telegrams there—one for Max and the other for Aileen. To the former Hawke simply wired, "Await my arrival Monday," while to the latter he said, "Don't be foolish, child."

In silence they exchanged telegrams and looked at one another.

"Well?" Max asked, tensely.

"We must wait," she answered, with a smile.

In fact, Aileen was not very disappointed, for she found love so strangely sweet that she was quite content. Max noticed that the moment was not opportune to press the matter. Even after dinner he said nothing, but when he had opened his letters in the morning, and had read through the special marriage licence, he could wait no longer. She was in the garden alone, and they strolled away together, but he did not speak until they were a couple of miles from the house, where they found seats on a fallen tree. He took the licence from his pocket and handed it to her. At first she did not understand the meaning of the document, but with understanding a deep flush came to her cheeks.

"That paper means that we can be married just when we like. Aileen, dearest, I intened to ask a great favour of you. Will you disobey your father and marry me to-morrow morning?" he said, earnestly.

She was startled by the request, and a refusal was on her lips, when she noticed the look in Max's eyes, a wild look of appeal mingled with—was it fear?

"I wish you would explain. If only I knew why you wanted it, then I might——"

"Do you love me?" he cried, passionately.

"Would you be grieved if our marriage were prevented? That's all I fear, and that is the reason why I press you."

"What can prevent our marriage?" she asked, tremulously.

"My darling, you must trust me. If we are not married at once, there is a real danger that something may come between us. Your father is a man of curious temperament. If I displeased him in a business transaction, he would sacrifice your happiness without a scruple."

"You should not tell me that. He is my father," she answered with quiet dignity.

Max did not know what to say. It was impossible to disparage Ladram Hawke to Aileen, and without doing so he could not explain the necessity for haste.

"Aileen, if you really care for me, you will do what I ask," he said, in despair.

"You know I love you, Max. But I can't act in the dark. I care for my father, and I shouldn't like to disobey him, but if you can give any real reason, then I will marry you to-morrow morning," she said, steadily.

"In a few days' time your father may hate me."

"Why!" she asked and her face was very white.

"It is a matter of business, and you would not understand me,"

"Try me, and you'll find I'm not without intelligence."

He turned his face away from her and sighed deeply; but soon he felt soft arms round his neck, and she drew him to her.

"Max, dearest, you and I should have no secrets."

"I know that, darling, but I can't help it. If it were in my power I would tell you everything; but I must consider other people."

He longed to confide in her. It there could have been absolute confidence between them, if he could have disclosed the real character of her father and explained the whole miserable business he believed that she would not have turned from him.

"I don't understand you," she said wearily.

But his arms were still around her, and with a cry of passion he strained her to him and kissed her again and again.

"Dearest, nothing matters except our love. You and I make up our world. Your father left you alone nearly all your life. Why need you think of him? Aileen, darling, I worship you, I will sacrifice everything to win you."

"Then confide in me."

"Anything—but I couldn't betray my friends," he answered, with a groan.

Very gently she took his face between her hands and looked into his eyes.

"Max, I must trust you. I have struggled to do what was right, but I can struggle no longer. The thought that I might lose you—it is agony."

She paused, and her eyes still gripped his.

"Darling, I will do what you wish, I will marry you in the morning."

"You shall never regret it, dearest," he cried, and would have kissed her again, but she drew away.

"Let us go back. To-morrow morning," she whispered, under her breath.

Max realized that she did not wish to talk, and he understood that she was making a great sacrifice in giving way.

"You will leave me alone—with Ethel I would rather not meet you—till the morning," she said, timidly, as they neared the house.

Parmeter and his sister were seated in the garden, and joined them at once.

"What have you truants been doing with yourselves?" the latter said, cheerfully.

But both brother and sister saw that something had happened.

"I am going in. Will you come?" Aileen said to Ethel, and the two men watched them disappear into the house.

"We are to be married in the morning," Max said, very quietly.

"In spite of Hawke's wire?"

"Rather because of it. I dare run no risks. Do you blame me?"

"No, I should probably have done the same, if I had had the pluck," Parmeter said, but his face was grave.

When lunch was served neither Aileen nor Ethel joined them.

"Let us motor somewhere," Parmeter said, when they had finished.

"A good idea. I feel very restless."

But before leaving, Parmeter had a long talk with his sister.

"She tells me that Aileen is upset—and it's quite natural," Parmeter said, when he joined his friend. "Upon my word, Max, you are an extremely lucky man to have won that girl's love. She's one in a thousand, and if you don't make her happy."

"I'd lay down my life for her. I appreciate her courage—and her generosity. She's too good for me. If I had met her a month ago, and if she were not Hawke's daughter——"

For the rest of the day Parmeter was unusually serious, and they were both glad when bedtime came. But Max found it impossible to sleep. The vicar had been seen, and it had been arranged that the ceremony should take place at twelve o'clock. Neither of the girls appeared at breakfast, and all the time Max was dreading to hear that Aileen had changed her mind.

But about half-past eleven she came to the library, accompained by Ethel, and, walking slowly towards Max, placed her hand in his. Her lips were tremulous, and she spoke in a whisper:—

"Max, dear, I am ready."

When he touched her forehead with his lips she trembled violently.

"Who is that?" Parmeter cried, sharply, when the sound of a rapidly-approaching motor-car reached his ears.

A moment later Hawke burst into the room.

"Thank Heaven, I'm in time!" he cried, and then turned to Max. "You blackguard! You would revenge yours self on my daughter, would you? You shall suffer for this!"

With a cry that came from her heart Aileen looked appealingly at the man she loved, but Max was beyond speech. He had played a bold game—and had he lost?

(To be Continued.)

THE "S. O. S." SIGNAL.

Although the "S. O. S." signal, which brought no fewer than ten vessels to the aid of the burning *Volturno* in mid-Atlantic, has become identified in the popular mind with the phrase, "Save our souls," its adoption as the wireless emergency call for ships in distress was in no way dictated by any such significance. "S. O. S." was chosen for the purpose because of the pre-eminent distinctiveness of the signals representing those letters, which rendered them least likely to be confused with any other message, and also probably because the "S" signal has a special capacity for making itself felt and understood over very long distances.

This was ascertained by Marconi when he was experimenting with wireless telegraphy across the width of the Atlantic in 1901. Prior to taking up his position at the experimental receiving station erected at St. John's, Newfoundland, he arranged that a series of "S" signals on the Morse code, consisting of three dots, should be sent out from Poldhu, in Cornwall, at stated hours, according to a preconcerted programme, so as to leave no doubt that they were electric wave signals and not accidental atmosphere electrical disturbances. These signals were received and recorded beyond all question at St. John's the result creating at the time a great sensation, since it proved absolutely that Transatlantic wireless telegraphy was feasible, and not inhibited either by distance or by the earth's curvature, even over an arc of 3,000 miles in extent.

In the following year, 1902, Marconi repeated this experiment from the deck of the ss. *Philadelphia*, where he received wireless messages printed on the ordinary Morse tape at a distance of 1,557 miles from the sending station at Poldhu, whilst he received the letter "S" at a range of 2,099 miles, thus again demonstrating the special adaptability of that signal for long-distance service.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76 ,Now Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

THE WEEK AT HOME

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

MY DEAR MADELEINE.

I have never seen a play founded on a Bible story till I went this week to see "Joseph and His Brethren" at His Majesty's Theatre. I hope now that this new ground has been broken that the experiment will often be repeated. These series of Bible pictures are executed on a scale never before approached. It has been my good fortune to see many of Sir Herbert Tree's production, but in Joseph and His Brethren he has reached the high-water mark of success. Scene after scene is strangely superb and this spectale is enriched with the beauty of a freely-employed incidentally chorus. This story as it figures in Genesis is a ready made drama, indeed we might say melodrama, with its set heroes and villains, its coincidences escapes, rewards and punishments. So much is this true I wish there had not been interpolations of still stranger coincidences and yet more exciting episodes introduced into the play. However, the atmosphere of the East is perfect and we try not to feel too shocked when the brethern are discovered fighting among themselves, sons of one father but with a variety of mothers. We feel poignantly the disadvantage of the presence of several mothers in one family. The sons of Leah despise the sons of handmaidens Billah and Zilpahi, but they all join together in hating the youngest born Joseph because he is so deeply loved by his father Jacob. Jacob is only a tiny part, but in it Sir Herbert was dignified and beyond his wont touching. Oddly enough you feel while contemplating the family group, of patriarchal father and sons and wives, that it is not unnatural for a man to live thus and that he can make several women happy. It is our jealous natures that create impossible situations, and as even the sons and daughters of one father and mother fight among themselves, how much more are they likely to fight when they have different mothers. The reverence of the sons for the father was dramatically portrayed and Sir Herbert as Jacob, lifted the dignity of fatherhood to heights undreamed of in this generation. At the great feast of reconciliation given by Joseph to his brethren in the land of Egypt, Joseph says—Sit I pray you. Reuben the first born according to his birth-right and Simon, Levi and Judah, the sons of Leah together; the sons of Bellah, Dan and Naphtali; Gad and Asher the sons of Zelpahi; the later born sons Leah, Issachar and Zebulun and all the time Joseph was speaking he was sorting out his brothers into suitable groups. It seems as though the sons of one mother must not be allowed to sit too near the sons of another mother. It was a curious and arresting scene, and one felt that thus it was it must have happened. Of course in one way the play has a mystic meaning and this is wonderfully brought out by the admirable acting of Mr. George Ralph as Joseph. He shows us the triumph of spirituality over materialism. Joseph is put into a well but he rises therefrom. He is thrown into a deep dungeon, but he emerges and triumphs once more and the emenies, material forces are overcome. It was pleasing in these days of vulgarity to see this story given to us with so much good taste, reticence and I was glad to see those mysterious people the Jews portrayed at their best. I am an admirer of Jews and I am sure we ought to try and think well of them here in England at this moment. Have we not got a Jew at the head of our law affairs, another looking after our post office and a third helping to govern India. England is in some mysterious way connected with the Jews and she has been well served by such men as Lord Beaconsfield. I can never understand the ordinary English attitude which laughs at the Jews and says sneering things about them all through the week and then on Sunday suddenly changes its point of view and offer homage and worship and reverence to many Jews from King David and King Solomon up to the still more sacred characters in the New Testament. It is sad to think that as I write these words so called Christians in Russia are persecuting an unfortunate Jew and accusing him of sacrificing a Christian child for his religious sake. We ought to have more clear thinking in this direction. Thus I think the splendid pageant of Joseph and His Brethren has come at a very opportune moment, and Joseph Parker's play will do good in more than one direction. Not one of the least of the play's attractions is the presence of beatuiful Maxine Eliott in the character of Potiphar's wife. She is not to be forgotten and I see her lovely face again even as I write these words.

ROSAMUND.

NO DEAL.

The Yankee promoter came to town in a special car. He told his admiring friends at the hotel that he had just "pulled off a deal" that had netted him a million dollars. No, he didn't have the actual cash yet, but would have it to-morrow. He had just sold seven hundred thousand acres of land and "fixed himself for life."

A week later the promoter was intercepted while making a quiet "get-away" from the hostelry. He was a picture of dejection, but put on a brave front when asked what had gone wrong.

"Didn't your deal go through all right?" inquired a sympathizer.

"No. I slipped up on two minor technicalities, and that, too, after I thought I had covered every point."

"What were the technicalities?"

"Well, the fellow who had the land couldn't make a good title, and the man who wanted to buy didn't have the money."

POPE JOAN.

A GAME OF OTHER DAYS.

In how many households, one wonders, is still to be found surviving, in spite of the counter-attractions of bridge and auction-bridge, any knowledge or practice of that ancient game, Pope Joan? This once popular pastime is, we suspect, as dead as Queen Anne, as obsolete as the myth which gave it a name. Even so, it yet outlived its sponsor for full four centuries, a proof of the tenacity with which names "stick," whether applied to persons or to things. The modern myth-dispeller, who snatches from our reluctant grasp the reality of William Tell, and dismisses as a baseless legend the "dying yell" of gallant Gelert, has been spared the thankless task of breaking a lance against Pope Joan. The belief in the genuine existence of a female occupant of the papal chair, after enjoying a flourishing career of some two hundred years, began to give ground in the sixteenth century, and the story has long since been stripped bare of all credit, though not of its renown as a "chronique scandaleuse."

Briefly, the story of Pope Joan is that in the first half of the ninth century, an English missionary crossed over to Germany, and, in the pleasant town of Mainz, or, according to some accounts, in Engelheim, had born to him a daughter, one Joan, alias Gilberta, Dorothy, Margaret, Joanna Isabel, or even Jutt, for of these seven names does tradition give us the choice. Joan, as posterity has elected to call her, grew to womanhood, and in the course of time took to herself a lover with whom she fled, clothed in male attire, to Athens. Here the lover died, and Joan acquired in his stead a vast amount of learning.

Still in disguise, she moved to Rome, where, by virtue of her erudition, she became first a cardinal, and finally a successful candidate for the triple crown in succession to Leo. IV., on the death of that Pontiff in 855. We are asked to accept the fact of her enthronement as John VIII., a reign of two years or more, and, as a climax, that public occurrence which, all too late, convinced the sacred college of its lamentable error in having elected her. The shameful apex of the story once reached, the sequel is allowed to fade into uncertainty.

Now unless such a story had a foundation of fact—and there is absolutely no doubt of its being wholly fabulous—it is very clear that it could not possibly have been promulgated within at least a century of its reputed occurrence. Centenarians and "oldest inhabitants," who might otherwise be called to disprove its authenticity, must be allowed to die away before it could be safely produced. As a matter of fact, four hundred years passed before Stephen de Bourbon, a Dominican who flourished about 1250, wrote of the story as authentic. So, did Martin Polonus, who died thirty years later. It is true that there had been innumerable supposed allusions to the female pope by earlier writers, some of whom were even contemporary with the alleged event. But none of these were calculated to stand the attack of searching criticism. Wherever the tale made its appearance in ancient manuscripts, it was a palpable addition, marginal or otherwise, and totally irreconcilable with known historical facts.

But the thirteenth century was not over critical, and the story passed practically uncontradicted. In 1313 Giovanni Boccaccio was born, and to a public which hailed with delight his andalous but charming tales of monkish misdeeds the story of a female pope and her faux pas was a tit-bit too welcome to run any serious risk of rejection. The legend flourished exceedingly. Gersam used it in 1403 as a conclusive argument that the Church was liable to err in matters of fact. Eleven years later John Huss quoted it at Constance, and went uncontradicted. Nor must it be imagined that only the pioneers of the Reformation in France and Germany made use of the legend as a weapon of warfare against the Papacy though it could hardly fail to prove a welcome addition to their armeury. Cardinal Torrecremata, himself a staunch defender of papal supremacy quoted it; while with the Benedictine and Minorite orders, who were violent opponents of Benedict VIII., it was a favourite weapon of offence.

With a little investigation some of the details of the story are not difficult to understand. Why, for instance, it may be asked, should a large share of the infamy of having produced the impostor be fastened on England? The answer is not far to seek in the quarrel which existed in the beginning of the thirteenth century between the reigning pope, Innocent III., and King John; the dispute would be still fresh in the memories of early promulgators of the legend. Moreover contemporary writers comment on, and St. Boniface complained of, the large number of English women often of very indifferent character, who thronged ostensibly on pilgrimage, to Rome. England being thus debited with the prime responsibility for the scandal, to Germany, ever turbulent and unruly under papal sway was apportioned the share of having provided a birthplace for the impostor in one of its leading cities. The story of Pope Joan, constructed as it is with a due regard to probabilities and a particularly keen eye to the popular taste of the time, forms a very useful object-lesson to the would-be legend-inventor.—*The Globe.*

BULWINKLE & CO.

BY

H. A. VACHELL.

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I

Simon Cheers was the Co. He had worked for Bulwinkle diligently during twenty years, becoming in due time head clerk to that great man, and, as head clerk, approximating to perfection. He had little initiative, it is true; none of that "push" which distinguished Bulwinkle. On the other hand, he had no bad habits. He was punctual, accurate, healthy, and pleasing in appearance, a rosy little man with a disarming smile, cheerful at all times, and astoundingly contented with his position in life. Bulwinkle made him junior partner (Simon received ten per cent. of the profits) because he was terrified of losing so faithful and competent a servant.

Simon lived with his wife in a pretty cottage just outside Easthampton, wherein Bulwinkle had achieved fame and fortune. Some men wondered why Bulwinkle had remained in a provincial town when he might have soared to heights in London. He was a stockbroker, doing a fine business with men who knew him and trusted his judgment. No London for him! He, too, had begun married life in a cottage near Simon's. But now he occupied a castellated villa surrounded by park-like grounds. He owned a six-cylinder car. His wife wore many diamonds, sporting, in and out of season, a muff and stole of sable, not mink. In fine, prosperity exuded from every pore of Bulwinkle's skin.

Simon never envied his chief. The difference between sable and mink seemed to him negligible. He affirmed that he and "the wife" got more fun out of their tri-car than did Bulwinkle out of the limousine. When he made these and similar statements Mrs. Cheers never contradicted him. She smiled subtly. Simon adored her. They had no children, and therefore were interdependent. Let us say that they were as happy as mortals can be, and have done with it.

Behold Simon sitting in his private room, receiving those clients whose small interests could be safely entrusted to a junior partner! Upon his massive desk you will perceive a bunch of Parma violets freshly gathered by Mrs. Cheers—a sweet oblation! To him is ushered in, by a slightly supercilious clerk, a seedy gentleman of middle age, Mr. Thomas Shafto, acclaimed with enthusiasm by Simon as "My dear old Tom!"

The two had been chums at school.

Shafto accepted a mind cigar, and sat down. He was the antithesis of Simon, tall, thin, excitable, with big, dark eyes burning feverishly in a white face. He had not seen Simon for more than ten years, but he addressed him as familiarly as if they had parted the day before.

"Partner, hay?"

"Yes," said Simon, beaming artlessly.

"Money to burn, old man?"

"Lord bless you, no."

"I want to interest you in a scheme of mine."

"Tom, if it's yours I am interested."

"Knew you'd say that! Not changed a bit. Know anything about engines?"

"I've a tri-car."

Shafto unrolled some papers and handed them to Simon, who adjusted his pince-nez. After reading the specifications and glancing over the drawings, Simon said, helplessly:—

"Can't make head or tail of 'em."

"I'll explain."

He explained at length. Simon listened attentively, no wiser than he was before. Presently he admitted as much, adding: "What do you want?"

"Cash," replied Shafto. "I want a couple of hundred, old man, to patent this turbine in England, Germany, France, and the United States. Two hundred will do the trick. It's a dead cert."

Simon smiled feebly. So many dead certs remained undarned yet he had faith in Shafto, regarded at school as a star of the first magnitude. Shafto continued:—

"It's like this, old man. I daren't show these drawings to experts because they'd steal my thunder. The principle simply roars at 'em. I must patent the thing and secure my rights. After that it will be shelling peas to get all the capital we want, because my turbine is going to revolutionize traction throughout the world. Sim, this is the chance of a lifetime; I'll let you in share and share alike, see? A half interest in these," he flicked the papers, "for a couple of hundred."

Simon smiled nervously; then he cleared his throat.

"I'm much obliged Tom."

"Not at all. There's no man I'd sooner make rich than you."

"But I don't want to be made rich."

"Wha-a-at? Come off it!"

"It's the solemn truth. I've more than I need already."

Shafto swooped on this admission.

"Then you've a bit to spare for an old friend?"

"And—and I'm not interested in engines."

"You can take my word that the turbine is all right."

Simon looked unhappy. Two hundred pounds was a vast sum, but he had it to spare. Had his old friend said; "Sim, I'm in a hole; I must have two hundred, or perish," why, then he would have written a cheque for that amount. But his tri-car had filled him with a loathing for machinery. Also, he mistrusted business dealings with friends. Then, suddenly, his benignant brow cleared, as inspiration struck him. Bulwinkle was knowledgeable about machinery. Bulwinkle boasted that he could snap up any good thing at sight. Bulwinkle had an inordinate appetite for more wealth. After dinner, over a glass of port, he would prattle of steam yachts and other toys only to be bought by millionaires. So Simon said:—

"My chief is your man. Like to see him?"

Shafto hesitated. "Is he an expert?"

"He says he is. But, Tom, he's square. He won't try to rob you. And, later, when you've secured the patents, Bulwinkle could finance the enterprise. Has money, and knows men with money. You see him."

"Right," said Shafto.

Half an hour later the man of many inventions emerged from the inner office. He carried a high head, but rage burned in his fine eyes; contempt curled his sensitive upper lip. Hardly had the door closed behind him when he exploded.

"Sim, this Bulwinkle is a bull frog, blown out with gas and conceit. He knows nothing about engines. I could hardly keep my hands off the fellow."

"Teh, teh!" murmured Simon. "I'm sorry."

Shafto seized his hat; a dilapidated bowler, and rammed it on to his head, cocking it at an aggressive angle with a bang of his hand.

"I'm off," he declared.

"Where to?" demanded Simon, anxiously. His friend's air terrified him.

"Don't say that as if you cared."

"I do care. The wife would like to see you. Stay with us."

"You're a good old Sim, but I haven't a minute to waste. I must get hold of that cash. The sight of Bulwinkle infuriated me. I'm in a hurry to his richer than he is. I'd like to fill bemean soul with envy and jealousy."

"Not you, Tom."

"Lord, I'd love it! Ten years I've worked on this, and that thick-headed ignoramus condemns it in ten minutes."

Simon stared uncomfortably at his friend's thin cheeks, at his shabby clothes, at his bowed shoulders. Shafto coughed. Simon winced. Then he plunged.

"Tom, you can have the two hundred."

"What? No, no, no! I'm hanged if I'll take it against your judgement, out of charity."

I believe in you," said Simon, very earnestly. "I want to prove my faith in you."

"You always were a rum 'un."

Eventually the man of inventions yielded to kindness and obstinacy, a combination difficult to resist. The cheque was drawn, and also an agreement in duplicate. Then Simon said, hesitatingly:—

"Tom, I don't want the wife to know of this."

"Why not?"

Now Simon was blessed—or cursed—with a perfervid imagination never applied to business except in a negative and subjective sense. He loathed wildcat speculation, because he could visualize its effects. He could project his mind into the future, but rarely did so, because the present was so pleasant.

"It might unsettle her," he murmured.

"Unsettle her! How?"

"We're both satisfied with things as they are. No complaints at Wistaria Cottage, I can assure you. If you began talking of millions, Mrs. Cheers might—I don't say she would—but she might think too much of Mrs. Bulwinkle."

"Why Mrs. Bulwinkle?"

Simon fidgeted. He was loyal even to Mrs. Bulwinkle, because she was his chief's wife. But in his heart he both hated and feared the august lady, trembling beneath her nod. Bulwinkle had exalted his wife above all other women in Easthampton. She looked down upon them from the castellated heights of her mansion, even as the ladies of the county at county balls looked down upon her.

Simon unburdened his soul.

"Mrs. Bulwinkle," said he, pensively "is ambitious. You are not quite fair to Bulwinkle, my dear Tom. You took him just now at a disadvantage. My fault. I am quite sure that he does not know a great deal about machinery."

"Nothing at all, Sim."

"You exposed his ignorance, and aroused in consequence his—er—hostility. He can be—rude."

"A perfect ass!"

"No, no; I cannot permit that. A capital fellow, I assure you. Louisa Bulwinkle is—er—different."

He paused, slightly blushing.

"Go strait on," commanded Tom Shafto.

"Louisa Bulwinkle," continued Simon, slowly, "is all that my dear wife is not, but then my wife has not been exposed to her temptations."

"Temptations?"

"Gold," said Simon, making a grimace.

"A snob—hay?"

"Not quite that, but what she has—Bulwinkle is very generous to her—seems to have a devastating effect, not upon her but upon other women. She sets the pace in Easthampton. The wife, fortunately, like myself, prefers to jog-trot along in our pleasant groove, but there are moments, Tom, when Mrs. Bulwinkle's diamonds do scratch our glass."

"I understand perfectly. Mum's the word!"

"Thank you."

II.

What followed is part of the commercial history of England, and may be summed up in a sentence. Tom Shafto had not laboured in vain for ten years. His turbine was, as he affirmed, mighty enough to revolutionize traction. After the patents had been secured a syndicate was formed, and of this syndicate Shafto became managing director, with a half interest in all profits.

Simon might have sold his share of this half interest for a large sum, but he expressed no wish to sell and Shafto entreated him not to sell.

Nobody knew, not even Bulwinkle, that Simon Cheers had become rich beyond the dreams of avarice, for when the merits of the Shafto turbine were universally admitted, Simon, had he chosen to sell his shares, would have become a richer man than Bulwinkle, and Bulwinkle was miserably aware that he might have doubled his ample fortune had he known a wee bit more about machinery.

One morning he said to his junior partner:—

"That Shafto turbine was offered to me."

"Yes; I sent Shafto to you."

"So you did. I had forgotten. The fellow rubbed my fur the wrong way. And his confounded specifications were vilely expressed, not even typed. He offered me a half interest for three hundred pounds."

Simon smiled. It pleased him to learn that Tom had raised the original price to Bulwinkle.

"That half interest," continued Bulwinkle mournfully, "is worth today about two hundred thousand—*at least*."

"Is it possible!" murmured Simon.

It seems incredible, but the little man had never computed what this half interest was worth. There had been dividends, but these had been used to buy more shares, on Shafto's urgent advice. Not a penny, so far, had gone to swell Simon's small private account in the Easthampton Bank. Yet he knew that Bulwinkle had calculated aright, for such knowledge was meat and drink to him—poison in this particular case. The senior partner concluded, abruptly:—

"Promise me, Sim, that you will never mention this regrettable affair to Mrs. Bulwinkle?"

"With pleasure."

"Nor to Mrs. Cheers, because——"

Simon replied formally:—

"I promise never to tell the wife that you refused Shafto's offer."

"I am much obliged."

Meanwhile no changes had taken place at Wistaria Cottage, because Mrs. Cheers remained in ignorance of what had come to pass. And, as day succeeded day, it became increasingly difficult for Simon to confess to his beloved Emmeline that he had hidden from her such a colossal piece of news.

And then, at the psychological moment when Bulwinkle was moving out of the castellated villa into what was euphemistically termed "a country seat," Tom Shafto descended upon Wistaria Cottage.

He came in his own car, wearing a superb fur coat and smoking an immense cigar. The mere sight of such a car purring melodiously in front of Wistaria Cottage challenged the attention of everybody in Montmorency Road. Being Sunday, the cottage's were at home. Simon, looking out of the window, gasped his surprise:—

"It's Tom Shafto!"

We pause to explain that Emmeline had heard and read of Shafto's good fortune. Simon, of course, confirmed it. Let us add that Simon had not told Tom of the deception he still practised upon the wife. Tom, however, was well aware that his old friend drew no money out of the business, nor had sold a single share. It was high time in his opinion, that Simon should retire from a wretched junior partnership and enjoy the fruits of Fortune and Leisure.

Simon hastened to greet his friend and to give him a necessary hint, but the wife was too quick for him, following hot-foot upon his track.

"Same old pitch," said Shafto, after salutations had been exchanged.

Same old welcome for you," said Simon. Shafto had not visited them since the day when Simon handed him the cheque, but he noted no changes. The cottage inside and out was spick and span, but it had been so for many years.

"You'll stay with us?" asked Mrs. Cheers.

"Delighted."

The chauffeur carried into the tiny hall a fine suit-case, and was instructed to drive the car to a garage.

"It's a lovely car," said Mrs. Cheers. "What's yours, Mrs. Cheers?"

"We haven't got one yet. The tri-car is still going."

Shafto stared at her in stupefaction. "Not got a car?"

"We can't quite afford a good car, and Simon won't have a cheap one."

Suddenly he saw that Simon was winking both eyes at him. Shafto asked no more questions till he found himself alone with his host. Then he said sharply:—

"Why can't you afford a car?"

"Emmeline doesn't know."

"Great Scot!"

"She ought to know, of course; but I funked telling her. It meant—changes."

"I should just think it did!"

"I told you that we were very happy, that we didn't want changes."

Shafto laughed ironically.

"Why say 'we'? My good fellow, if you are cocksure that your wife really shares your views, there is even less sense in hiding this thing from her. But you aren't sure. I see that in your eye. Own up!"

"I am sure that she is happy as we are; that any change would make her less happy, particularly a very big change."

"You know her better, I expect, than she knows herself?"

"Perhaps I do."

"She'll give you beans, old man, when she does find out the truth. Lordy! But what a game! Do you sit there and tell me that nobody knows?"

"Not a living soul in Easthampton except you."

"Not Bulwinkle?"

"Why should I tell him?"

"Because it would annoy him, humble him, deflate him."

"Three excellent reasons for holding my tongue."

"But—hang it all! Sooner or later——"

"Better later than sooner."

Shafto perceived that argument would be wasted. He stared at Simon, whistling a little tune, but thinking of Mrs. Cheers, now busily engaged in adding something to the Sunday bill of fare. He thought also of Bulwinkle as he hoped to see him one day—deflated. It was exasperating to reflect that such deflation might never take place.

III

At the midday dinner the talk touched lightly upon many topics before it settled on that massive subject of the King, Mrs. Bulwinkle, Shafto heard of the country seat, and a garden which exacted four gardeners and a boy.

"Hunting trouble," remarked Simon.

He hoped that the wife would endorse this draft upon her confidence. To his chagrin she dishonoured it on presentation, murmuring guilelessly:—

"I have always longed for a larger garden."

"And—anything else?" inquired Tom. The table was so small and cosy that he managed to kick Simon under it. Mrs. Cheers did not answer, so Tom continued:—

"A large garden, Mrs. Cheers, generally includes a large house."

"And a lot of lazy servants eating their ugly heads off," said Simon, almost viciously.

"It must be nice to have a big, airy dining-room," murmured Emmeline. "Small dining-rooms get so smelly."

Tom, the hardened sinner, chuckled. "Mrs. Bulwinkle says—" Emmeline went on.

"Bother Mrs. Bulwinkle!" cried Simon.

"By all means, said Shafto; "but let us hear what she says." He turned politely to his hostess.

"Mrs. Bulwinkle says that wealth enlarges one's circle, whereas poverty diminishes it. Sim and I live in rather a small circle."

Tom said, carelessly:—

"Is Mrs. Bulwinkle a great friend of yours?"

"She never dropped me, Mr. Shafto."

"As she did others," snapped Simon."

"Oh, Sim!"

"She comes here," said Simon, giving rein to his irritation, to flaunt her money in Emmeline's face. Everything she buys she shows to Emmeline. Pah!"

"Sim, dear, I have never seen you so ruffled."

Simon pulled himself together, and became at once the smiling genial host. Presently Emmeline retired, leaving the men with a decanter of port, and some cigars which belonged to Shafto. As soon as they were alone, Shafto said, curtly—

"It's a monstrous shame."

"What is, Tom?"

"Denying your dear wife the satisfaction of soaring above Mrs. Bulwinkle."

Simon sipped his wine, but did not enjoy it. His rosy face became clouded. Tom continued, fluently:—

"I made my will the other day, Sim."

"Did you?"

"I've left every bob to you, old man."

"You're joking."

"Not I. I've no kin to care about. I told you once that I wanted to make you rich; and I meant it. You are rich, and when I turn up my toes you'll be richer than half-a-dozen Bulwinkles, but you ain't grateful. Not a bit."

"Hope you'll outlive me," said Simon.

"I may or I may not. In any case, it's mighty plain that your wife does not quite share your quixotic views about money. She could do with a bit more."

Simon nodded helplessly.

"Be a man, and give her what she wants."

"But I can't bring myself to tell her."

"Let me tell her," said Shafto, eagerly.

"It would give me the sincerest pleasure to do so. I'll choose the right moment, and I'll cover you with glory."

"All right," said Simon, gloomily.

"I'd like to tell Bulwinkle, too."

"You can."

"Done!"

IV.

Opinions may differ as to whether Tom Shafto was justified in choosing the moment that he did to enlighten Mrs. Cheers and Mr. Bulwinkle. He said afterwards, with an unregenerate chuckle, that his hand had been forced. Admittedly, he had a sense of the dramatic. Also, he had drunk three glasses of port, and was feeling, as he put it, full of beans. By the luck of things, moreover, Mr. and Mrs. Bulwinkle dropped in to tea, looking aggressively prosperous. Bulwinkle had forgotten his shabby visitor, or shall we say that he was unable to identify him with the smiling, well-dressed managing director of a booming business!

His heavy jaw fell at least two inches when Simon presented Mr. Thomas Shafto. A furtive glance at his wife was not lost upon the astute Tom, who divined that Mrs. Bulwinkle had never been informed of the vast fortune which her husband had let slip between his thick fingers. Said Tom, pleasantly:—

"We've met before, Mr. Bulwinkle."

He looked at Mrs. Bulwinkle and smiled. The august lady smiled in return, much impressed by Tom's easy manner. She decided that he must be "county."

"Yes, yes," she purred; "at Sir Orlando Dampney's, I think?"

Sir Orlando was a county magnate. Not till very recently had Mrs. Bulwinkle been deemed worthy of an invitation to a garden party at Dampney Park.

"No," said Tom, sweetly. "Mr. Bulwinkle and I met in his office. I offered him a half-interest in the Shafto turbine for three hundred pounds. He glanced at my drawings and saw nothing in them, but they would have been worth to him to-day a trifle over two hundred thousand pounds."

He laughed. Mr. Bulwinkle's complexion deepened in tint, Mrs. Bulwinkle said, icily:—

"Indeed!"

Skilfully, Tom changed the talk to gardens.

"I ought to have a first-class gardener. Do you know of one, Mrs. Bulwinkle?"

Simon gasped. Tom, he knew, lived in a London flat.

Mrs. Bulwinkle nodded majestically.

"We have an excellent man, a Scotchman. He came from the Marquess of Mel, with the highest character. He may know of somebody. It's such a comfort to feel assured that one's grapes will not disgrace one. And carnations! Our last man was so unlucky with his carnations. Emmeline, dear, don't be tempted to try carnations!"

Simon said, derisively:—

"Emmy prefers carrots. We had some young ones for dinner to-day. Delicious!"

"Dinner?" Mrs. Bulwinkle raised her handsome brows. "Of course! How stupid of me! It is so nice of you two dears to dine on Sunday in the middle of the day."

"We can't do otherwise with only two servants."

"Quite—quite. I had forgotton."

In a voice which surprised everybody except Tom Shafto, Simon said sharply:—

"Do you want more than two, Emmy? Would you like a butler and a brace of footmen, and three in the kitchen, and four housemaids, and a lady's-maid? Would you?"

Emmeline appeared slightly disconcerted.

"I—d-d-don't know."

"Emmy likes housekeeping," affirmed Simon; "don't you, dear?"

"Sometimes," she replied guardedly

"Nobody likes it," rumbled Bulwinkle. "Women do it, because they have to. The right sort, like Mrs. Cheers, do it well, and make no complaints. The missis and I pigged it once. Small house, half the size of this. And we made the best of it, too. But she loathed it."

"Yes," said Mrs. Bulwinkle, viciously. She was angry with her husband for alluding to that ignoble past. Simon jumped up, glaring at Mrs. Bulwinkle.

"Perhaps you did," he jerked out; "but my wife is different. She loves the home I've made for her."

"Yes," said Emmeline.

Bulwinkle laughed scornfully. Everybody, except Tom Shafto, was more or less on edge.

"Let's have the truth," he snorted. "Let's face the facts. I hate bumbug. You're an honest woman, Mrs. Cheers, and we're old friends. Sim here has only one fault that I know of. He lacks ginger. I've often wondered whether you really thought as he did. Now, do you? If old Sim were rich, wouldn't you like it?"

"No, she wouldn't," said Simon.

"You shut up, Sim! I'm addressing your wife."

Mrs. Cheers blushed meeting the pitying glance of the rich woman the cold eyes that challenged her to speak the truth if she dared. She answered:—

"Dear Sim, I—I think I should like it."

"Good!" exclaimed Tom Shafto.

He rose up, tall and gaunt, dominating the others with his eyes, his thin hands, and his deep voice.

"Sim is rich!" he declared.

Simon glanced at Emmeline, but she was staring at Tom Shafto with an odd, dilated expression about her kind eyes which he had never remarked before. Bulwinkle and his Louisa were staring also at Tom, open-eyed and open-mouthed, unable for the moment to apprehend this amazing declaration, although tremendously impressed by it.

Tom added an effective touch.

"Old Sim," he repeated, "is *very* rich!"

Now Tom ought to have concentrated his attention upon the Bulwinkles, because we know that he wished to score heavily at the stockbroker's expense. But he forgot their existence for the moment, being fascinated by what he read upon the artless face gazing so strangely into his. Tom had suffered during his life from ill-health, from poverty, and from what, perhaps, inflicts the greatest pain of all—cumulative disappointments. None of the many inventions of this clever man had been successful except his wonderful turbine. Because he had suffered, he was able to detect the signs of suffering in others. In a flash it was revealed to him that Sim's wife, gentle creature, had been tormented by this vulgar, purse-proud blatant woman. And Emmy had endured ten thousand odious comparisons for the sake of Simon, who remained guilelessly insensible of her humiliations. A well-worn Latin tag came into his mind, *Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo!* Yes, her fond heart had been worn away by this interminable trickle of pity and patronage.

"Very rich!" repeated Bulwinkle hoarsely.

Tom turned to him.

"A millionaire in the possession of his wife, Mr. Bulwinkle."

Bulwinkle's congested face expressed momentary relief. He nodded ponderously, and broke into a laugh.

"Yes, yes; very neat. Couldn't have put it better myself."

"Sim is rich also," continued Tom addressing Bulwinkle, "in a sense which you can more easily understand and appreciate. He owns what I do, a one-quarter interest in the Shafto turbine, the interest which I offered to you, Mr. Bulwinkle. At my request"—Tom was an accomplished liar—"Sim has allowed me to break this news to all of you, and especially to his wife. He has hidden, at what cost to himself you can guess, this secret from Mrs. Cheers, because he was afraid to raise false hopes in her tender bosom. Not till quite recently was the commercial success of my turbine assured. Sim felt, perhaps, that he owed this to me, this gratification, this immense gratification of being able to tell his wife, and his partner, and his wife's *friend* of the good fortune which, has come to him so suddenly. He is rich, and he will be much richer, for I have left to him my fortune also, and I shall not make old bones. Let us congratulate these two dear people."

"Is this true?" gasped Bulwinkle

"Yes," replied sim.

But Simon Cheers was right. Riches brought many things to him and his wife, but the simple happiness born of contentment and freedom from care was left behind in Wistaria Cottage.

BRAINS IN DOMESTIC SERVICE.

HOUSEWORK FOR UNIVERSITY GIRLS.

That domestic service is as honourable and desirable as the Civil Service and a fit field for the employment of educated women was the contention of Mrs. Cloudesley Brereton in a paper read at the National Gas Exhibition.

Mrs. Brereton said mistresses must change their attitude towards service and servants entirely before they could claim the devotion of mind as well as of body which the educated woman could and undoubtedly did give. The whole question must be considered from a broader standpoint than that of merely hunting for ladies wanting to earn a living and popping them into the hole left vacant, by the departed Mary Ann.

In the subsequent discussion Miss Mabel Atkinson pointed out that though in one sense, the work of a housemaid in preventing illness was more important than that of a doctor in curing it, they would not get the educated woman of the doctor or university lecturer type to undertake ordinary domestic service.

If people would only treat their servants decently and give them their times of freedom to follow their own individual life, she said, they would get more of those whom she would describe as the "routine brain working" class to take up domestic instead of shop life. Collegebred women asked a wage of £120 a year, and very few people could afford to pay such an amount.

The only solution she saw was the establishment in some form of non-resident service for the special business of either cook or housemaid. They might do much in the sharing of maids, for there was not enough work to keep a woman employed in keeping clean a modern flat. Washing, sewing, etc., all ought to be done out.

Perhaps the best solution, she added, would be some form of co-operative house-keeping with a University type of woman at the head to manage and others working under her.

CHINESE DECORATIONS.

NEW TITLES AND ORDERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Republic of China, through her President, has lately been engaged in presenting a number of decorations to foreign diplomatic officials, but it is somewhat to be doubted whether this or that order, as named in the telegram, conveys very much to the average foreigner. Seeing that such decorations have been conferred upon foreign dignitaries, it really becomes of special interest to note what they are and how far they vary from those of the Manchu dynasty.

No more is heard about Double Dragons and so forth. But although the orders of merit have been changed, it is worth noting that the President is endowed with a power formerly held by the Emperor of conferring the rank of nobility upon citizens of the Republic.

In the old days these titles were seldom conferred except at the close of a successful campaign: for instance, Li Hung-chang received the patent of nobility after the Taiping rebellion, Marquis Tseng dates his title from the close of another revolt, and the suppression of the Mahomedan rebellion also won a title for the official concerned.

Under present conditions these honours will be known as "Titles of Merit," and will be as follows:—Grand Title of Merit (equivalent to a Prince of the royal blood); First Class Title of Merit (Duke); Second Class (Marquis); Third Class (Count); Fourth Class (Viscount); and Fifth Class (Baron). To each of these titles an annual allowance is attached, and already under the Republic a few titles have been conferred, but it is intended to limit them as far as possible to those whose achievements in connection with campaigns are worthy of them.

CIVIL HONOURS.

Civil honours number ten in all, starting with the Grand Cordon. This is confined to the rulers of countries—Sovereigns or Presidents. It is accompanied by an all-red sash.

After this comes the Chiacho (with which the foreign diplomats have just been decorated), and it has nine different classes or grades. The first-class would be given to Premiers, Ministers of State Foreign Ministers, and so forth, and the lower degree would be for officials of proportionately smaller standing. A sash goes with the higher orders of the Chiacho, but *it is* understood that with the lower ones the decoration is merely accompanied by a ribbon. The insignia of the order is the cornflower, and the size varies with the grade, as well as the colours attached to it. The different grades have the following colours:—

1st class—Yellow with red border.
2nd class—Yellow with white border.
3rd class—Red with white border.
4th class—Red with white border.
5th class—Red with white border.
6th class—Blue with red border.
7th class—Blue with red border.
8th class—White with red border.
9th class—Black with white border.

It will, of course, be understood that where the different grades have the same colours, some other means is taken to distinguish between them.

In respect of decorations, the naval ranks with the military side, and it is understood that the decorations mentioned below may be conferred upon members of either service.

The first calling for mention is the White Eagle, which speaks for itself in the matter of its insignia. This is awarded to those who have distinguished themselves in military matters, and with it goes a certain honorarium. There is then the Wenfu, also a decoration for distinguished services in connection with the army or navy, but the recipient receives no salary. The insignia of this is a tiger, and the nine different grades are denoted by the colour of the ribbon going with the order.

THE V. C.

The last decoration to be mentioned is the Badge for Meritorious Service, which, it is learnt from the best Chinese sources, is the nearest equivalent in the Republic to our V. C. While immediately after the revolution medals and decorations were distributed galore, it is believed that a marked change will now be seen. It is not even intended to give war medals to all those taking part in a campaign, only to those with special achievements to their credit, and in this respect the decoration probably might rank with something like the D. S. O.

This decoration falls into four classes, the gold badge, silver badge, blue coloured badge and white coloured badge. Of these the first and second classes are awarded to officers and the last two to the rank and file.

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R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls

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SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

LIFE OF INDIA'S NEW COMMANDER.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., who is to succeed General Sir O'Moore Creagh as Commander-in-Chief, is at present Secretary in the Military Department at the India Office, where he also followed Sir O'Moore Creagh in September, 1909.

The selection of Sir Beauchamp Duff, says the *United Service Gazette*, came somewhat as a surprise, because it has been customary to choose the holder of this high office from the British and Indian Armies alternately. It was generally thought that the appointment would have been given to Sir James Willcocks or Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, although the names of Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir Douglas Haig, and other distinguished officers had been mentioned as "in the running." The departure from the usual precedent is believed to be due to the necessity for completing Lord Kitchener's reforms, and as Sir Beauchamp Duff has a wonderful grasp of Indian affairs, his appointment has been received with general approval in India. He has certainly qualified for his new position by many years of hard work in India on the Staff, while he has also a fine record of active service dating back to the Afghan War of 1878-80. No better choice could, under the circumstances, have been made for the responsible post of Commander-in-Chief, as Sir Beauchamp's unrivalled experience of Indian military affairs will prove of the greatest advantage to the Empire.

Born on February 17, 1855, Sir Beauchamp is the second son of the late Mr. Garden William Duff, of Hatton, Aberdeenshire, by the marriage of the latter with Douglas Maria, daughter of the late Beauchamp Urquhart, of Meldrum. He was educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, and afterwards went to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, whence he was gazetted Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on August 17, 1874.

He was serving in India during the period covered by the war with Afghanistan from 1878-80, and took part in some of the operations, for which he was awarded the medal. On May 13, 1881, he transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps, and got promotion to Captain on May 8, 1886. He passed through the Staff College first on the list in 1888-89, and on September 7, 1891, was appointed Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at Bengal, at which time Lord Roberts was Commander-in-Chief.

MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

In the following year another short period of active service came his way when the Black Mountain tribes caused some trouble. An expedition of 5,000 men was organised by General Sir William Lockhart against the Izazai, and marched to the scene of the disturbances on October 1. Captain Duff was appointed Brigade Major, 1st Brigade, and he was present at the occupation and destruction of Baio, on October 5, which punishment had the desired result, and the expedition returned on October 8.

Reverting to his duties in Bengal, he was promoted Major on August 17, 1894, in which year he was Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General to the escort of the delimitation party, under Colonel A. H. Turner, on the Afghan frontier. On November 3, the party were attacked by 2,000 Mahsud Waziris at Wana, but succeeded in defeating the Waziris with a loss of 350 killed, though the British suffered by losing Lieutenant P. J. F. Macaulay and 44 men. A punitive expedition was fitted out on December 17, under Sir William Lockhart, to chastise the tribe and to carry out the demarcation, Major Duff being appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General to the 1st Brigade. Makin was destroyed, and desultory fighting took place on December 21 and 22. On January 8, 1895, about 700 of the Waziristan tribesmen surrendered to Colonel Egerton, and on January 21 Sir William Lockhart issued an ultimatum to the Mahsud chiefs at Wana. His terms were accepted on March 5, and the delimitation of the southern border was concluded. Major Duff's services were twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, June 14 and July 2), and he was rewarded with the medal and clasp and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, dated August 28, 1895.

MILITARY SECRETARY.

On October 11 following he became Military Secretary to Lord Roberts, in succession to Colonel (now Sir) Ian Hamilton (being made C. I. E. on June 22, 1897), and this appointment he held until March 19, 1898. On August 28 of that year he was promoted Colonel, and he resumed his duties as Military Secretary on November 4. During his occupancy of this post, until January 14, 1899, he became associated with the present Commander-in-Chief, Sir O'Moore Creagh, so that he was then on the same staff with several of the officers whose names have been mentioned as likely successors to General Creagh. In January, 1899, Colonel Duff was appointed Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Headquarters of the Army (War Office), where he remained until September 15, when he was selected for the appointment of Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir George White, in Natal, where the trouble with the Boers promised considerable active service. He took part in the operations in that Colony in 1899 for the purpose of clearing the Boers out of Natal, and was present at the action of Reintfontein in October, which was fought to assist the Dundee detachment of the British force to retire on Ladysmith. Orders were issued to clear the enemy from the neighbourhood of Elandslaagte, and Colonel Duff participated in the operations, which resulted in the defeat of the Boers and the capture of two guns and 21 prisoners. He was also present in the action at Lombards Kop, and took part in the defence of Ladysmith, including the action on January 6, when the enemy were repulsed after a severe struggle, in which the fighting efficiency of the Ladysmith troops was shown to be unimpaired, although their effective strength was seriously reduced by disease and losses in action.

After the relief of Ladysmith Colonel Duff took part, as Assistant Adjutant-General on Lord Roberts's staff, in the operations in the Orange Free State from March to May, 1900, including the successful actions at Vet River on May 5 and 6, where De la Rey and Lukas Meyer were in position, and who were defeated by Major-General Hutton's smart strategy. Colonel Duff was also present in the operations at Zand River on May 10, and at those in the Transvaal in June, 1900, taken part in the actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. In August and September, 1900, he shared in the fighting east of Pretoria and in Cape Colony, south of the Orange River. He was twice mentioned in despatches (Sir George S. White's of December 2, 1899, and March 23, 1900), *London Gazette*, February 8, 1901, and for his services received the Queen's medal with five clasps and the C. B.

RETURN TO INDIA.

On October 17, 1900, he vacated the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, South Africa, which he had filled since March 25, and on April 1, 1901, was made Deputy-Adjutant-General at Headquarters in India under General Sir Power Palmer. He was appointed to the command of a Second Class District on September 2, 1902, and as Brigadier-General was in command at Allahabad until June 30, 1903, when having been promoted Major-General on January 25, previous, he was made Adjutant-General on the staff of Viscount Kitchener who had succeeded General Palmer, in which appointment he had officiated since April 26.

He was promoted to Lieutenant-General and appointed Chief of the Staff at Army Headquarters in India, on March 19, 1906, and on the same day was created K.C.V.O. He thus became more closely indentified with the re-organising of the Indian Army system than any other officer who had served under Lord Kitchener, so that his inner knowledge of all the problems of the East is exceptional, and this is very widely recognised.

On June 28, 1907, Sir Beauchamp was advanced to K.C.B., and on September 28, 1909, he was selected to succeed Sir O'Moore Creagh as Military Secretary at the India Office.

In 1907 Sir Beauchamp Duff came home from India to represent the Indian Army on the Committee which sat to consider the proper allocation of the various inter-departmental charges such as transports, etc., as between India and the War Office. He is a graduate of the Staff College and did much to establish the similar institution now working so successfully at Quetta.

He was created K.C.S.I. in 1910 and G.C.B. in 1911.

General Duff married in 1877 Grace, daughter of the late Mr. Oswald Wood, I.C.S., and has two sons.

He is a member of the United Service Club.

There is a story told regarding Sir Beauchamp's love of work which is worth repeating. A short time ago another officer was trying hard to find out the General's recreation. "Do you play bridge much?" he asked. "Not much," replied the General. "Billiards, perhaps?" "Very little." "Chess?" "Badly." "Any outdoor sports?" "At rare intervals." The interrogator then lost his patience. "Then what on earth do you do?" "The only thing possible in the British Army," was Duff's reply, "I work."

HISTORIC COSTUMES FOR THE NATION.

BOOTS DATING FROM THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

The most complete collection of English costumes owned privately is shortly to be purchased for presentation to the nation, and it will probably be placed in the South Kensington Museum, thus making the national collection a comprehensive record of fashion's changes down to the seventies.

For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Talbot Hughes, the artist, and owner of the collection, has been adding to this historic wardrobe. He has spent an immense amount of time and even now he intends to add to them as occasion offers.

"I started collecting these costumes," he told a "Daily News" interviewer, "for the purposes of my paintings, but gradually the fascination of the thing grew upon me and the collection increased."

All parts of the country have been laid under contribution, not only for male and female costumes, but for old lace, etc. The artist's hobby became known and dealers had long been on the look-out for interesting specimens.

The splendid preservation of the collection is a silent tribute to the quality of the hand-loom work of Spitalfields, now experiencing so notable a revival. Silks, satins, and brocades, the "glad rags" of Cavaliers, the flowered flounces of the Englishwomen of long ago, are surprisingly perfect in shape and texture. There are specimens here that would impart a note of elegance to the smartest costume ball—the real thing, indeed!

In view of the desire nowadays for perfect accuracy, whether it be in the theatre or the ballroom, the collection will prove to be invaluable. "Prints," said Mr. Hughes, "are all very well in their way, but the student cannot examine them as in the case of the original costume.

Mr. Hughes's collection of early English boots and shoes is the only one of its kind. Apparently worthless pieces of leather, found in many queer places, have been turned out, under his deft reconstruction, as typical examples of the early shoemaker's art. Primitive enough are some of them; others have been unearthed from the plague pits. This collection of shoes dates back to the fourteenth century. There are about 450 specimens in all, and the observer may follow the evolution and the passing of the high heel, may pass in review the fashions in footwear as they affected the ballroom and the marketplace. There is a shoe worn by a child at the time of Edward VI., and near it is a quaint specimen of the fourteenth century shoe with the familiar curled toe.

Mr. Hughes has proved conclusively, he maintains, that whilst "there's nothing like English leather," the native craftsman has likewise always held his own. It is generally believed that the French held the supremacy in this respect, but Mr. Hughes says decidedly "No!" A top-boot of the time of Charles II. is a notable piece of work, far in advance of anything fashioned by the French craftsmen of that day.

"The Daily News" interviewer gathered that much interesting material of this kind, unearthed by excavators, was thoughtlessly thrown away as useless leather, whereas, if the men only knew, they might be adding to a collection which is admitedly of notional interest.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVE STORIES.

THE MARRIAGE OF EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

Although the first Lord Lytton died in the year 1873, his popularity as a novelist and dramatist is still as great as when he was the most famous man in England. The genius of the man ranged over many fields of literature, so that his historical novels, like "Harold" "The Last of the Barons," and "The Last Days of Pompeii" are found on the bookshelves in thousands of homes, while his novels of modern life like "The Caxtons," "My Novel," and "What Will He Do With It?" still sell by the million. His plays, "The Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," and "Money," hold the stage as firmly as the masterpieces of Goldsmith and Sheridan, and few great writers have had a more powerful influence upon the imagination of the English people.

SELF-CONCEIT AND BRILLIANT WIT.

Yet the man himself was more romantic than any of his books. His character was a mixture of colossal self-conceit and brilliant wit, of profound scholarship and fantastic absurdity. Throughout his career he was like a spoilt child of life, and the amazing story of his marriage reveals a man lacking in all the qualities of self-control.

His married life was indeed a tragedy, both to himself and to the beautiful woman with whom he was mated. The love that seemed to promise them both a continual joy changed into hatred and bitterness on both sides. The girl who had adored her handsome lover denounced her husband as "a monster inhuman form."

Rosina Wheeler, who afterwards became Lady Lytton, was a beautiful Irish girl of good family. When she was introduced to high society in London, the wonderful beauty of the girl, her sparkling wit, and the sharpness of her intellect attracted many admirers. She had literary gifts, also, which were praised by connoisseurs, but they did not see her cleverest writings, which caricatured her own friends. She could never resist a pert word or a smart repartee, and when she had a pen in her hand it seemed to write with acid instead of ink.

Perhaps in all literature there is no such description of a woman's first impression of the man who became her lover and her husband as the one penned by Rosina Lytton, then the beautiful Miss Wheeler. It was at an evening reception to which young Mr. Bulwer Lytton (as he was in those days) had been invited with his mother

ROSINA BEHIND THE FAN.

"He came in," wrote the lady who married him, "with a grotesque expression between a suppressed strut and a primitive Christian-martyr-like amount of self-abnegation. . . He had just returned from Paris, and was resplendent with French polish, so far as boots went. His cobweb cambric shirt-front was a triumph of lace and embroidery. A perfect galaxy of studs glittered along the milky-way down the centre of this fairy "lingerie." His hair, which was really golden, glitteringly golden, and abundant, he wore literally in long ringlets that almost reached his shoulders. . . . He dangled from his ungloved and glittering right hand a somewhat gorgeously-jewelled ebony cane."

As he entered Rosina laughed behind her fan, and recited a poetical quotation to one of her friends:—

Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane.

During the evening it was obvious to her that the young man was anxious to obtain her favour, but he seemed to her egregiously vain, and she amused herself vastly by snubbing his advances. Nevertheless he begged her to call upon his mother one evening and at their second meeting, when his costume was more subdued and his conversation less egotistical, she liked him better. Sitting with her apart from his mother's other guests, he entertained her by the most satirical comments upon the company, and, as she was good at that game herself, she laughed very heartily. They parted excellent friends, and the brilliant young man plunged immediately into an ardent courtship with all the passion of his romantic character.

"AN UGLY OLD DOWDY."

But between young Edward Bulwer Lytton and this Irish beauty a dragon stood in the way. That is, Mrs Bulwer Lytton, the mother, was resolutely opposed to the proposed match. She was an eccentric, hot-tempered, and arrogant lady, who had a considerable fortune of her own, out of which she kept Edward, her son, while he was preparing himself for the brilliant career which she believed, truly enough, to be within his reach. She had great ambitions for him, and desired him to marry some high-born damsel with a handsome dowry. She therefore refused her consent to Edward's marriage with the pretty but penniless Rosina. Perhaps, also, she was not ignorant of Rosina's sharp tongue, fiery spirit, and gift for ridicule. It may have come to her indignant ears that Miss Wheeler had described her as "an ugly old dowly." She may even have heard personal remarks about her nose, which, according to her future daughter-in-law, was "so large that it would have been an exaggerated feature for a man."

Be that as it may, the old lady had no love for the Irish girl, and her son, who was at that time no more than twenty years of age, could not afford to marry without her consent. Yet he persisted in his wooing, and wrote hundreds of letters to his lady-love breathing out the most burning fires of affection, and vowing that he could not live without her. Meanwhile he had begun to write books as well as letters, so that gradually he became more independent, and at last persuaded himself and his lady that there are limits even to filial obedience, and that a son is not bound to wreck his own and his betrothed's happiness for life in deference to the whim of an ambitious mother.

EARLY MARRIED LIFE.

The date for the marriage was postponed three times, but at last in 1827, when Edward Bulwer Lytton was twenty-six and Rosina twenty-seven this strange, handsome couple were made man and wife, and departed from London to make their home at Woodcot House, Oxfordshire.

For a little while they were supremely happy. Passion seemed to promise a lasting love. Both the husband and wife were intensely emotional, they were both highly imaginative, they were both very young, and neither of them realized that the fires of passion burn low very soon, and that loyalty, forbearance, and unselfishness are needed in married life.

"SCENES" AT WOODCOT HOUSE.

Rosina Lytton had two great faults. She was intensely and insanely jealous, and when she was in one of those moods she lost all control of her tongue and spoke with such violent language that each word seemed like a sharp knife. The first quarrel came quickly. It was followed by a continual sequence of domestic scenes, exasperating to a young man of Lytton's temperament. He too, had a violent temper; he, too, had a caustic tongue. There were hours when Woodcot House, Oxfordshire, was like a scene in a tragic melodrama. After such quarrels young Lytton rushed off to town, on the pretext of seeing a publisher or attending some literary function, but when he returned he found a wife frantic with jealous suspicions, and in tremendous "tantrums."

Yet it is impossible to believe that in spite of her undoubted provocation, young Edward Bulwer Lytton should have behaved so brutally as the accusations of his wife declare. In a written statement of an extraordinary character she asserted that his first act of violence took place in May, 1828, a month before the birth of her first child. Worn out and exhausted one evening (so her story goes), after having helped him in his literary labours by getting down books of reference from the shelves, she had lain down on the sofa, when her husband asked her to hand him down another volume, and for that purpose to mount a step-ladder.

"Really, Edward," she said, "I cannot do more; I am so tired."

In a sudden fit of fury he sprang to his feet, and she alleged that he kicked her in the side with such savage violence that she fainted with pain,

"BRUTAL RAGES."

After the birth of a daughter whom they called Elizabeth, and a year later of a son named Edward, the husband and wife travelled for some time in Italy, which Lady Lytton acknowledged to be the happiest months in her life. In her diary of this time there is no word of ill-usage, but afterwards she declared that her husband had grievously ill-treated her. Her waiting-maid also made an affidavit in which she took her oath upon the following accusation:—

"At Naples, in one of his brutal rages, he kicked and banged her ladyship against the stone floor in the Hotel Victoria till she was black and blue, and had to keep her bed."

The greatest outrage, however, charged against Lord Lytton by his own wife is an incident which, as she vowed, took place at the house in Hertford Street, London, where they lived after the Italian tour.

"The 'provocation' I gave this man was this: Upon his asking me with whom I was going to the christening of Mr. Fonblanbue's child that night and I replying, 'With Lady Stepney' he then repeated, as fast as he could, a dozen times running, 'My mother calls her, "That ugly old woman."' He then called out, Do you hear me madam?' 'Of course, I hear you.' 'Then why don't you answer me?' 'I did not think it required an answer.' D—you, madam!' he exclaimed. Seizing a carving knife—for we were at dinner—and rushing at me, he cried, 'I'll have you know that whenever I do you the honour of addressing you, it requires an answer.'

"'For God's sake,' I said, 'take care what you are about, Edward!'

"He then dropped the knife and springing on me, made his great teeth meet in my cheek, and the blood spurted over me."

It is impossible now to test the truth of these appalling stories. In all probability they were the wild imaginings of a woman who exaggerated the violence and infidelities of her husband until they became distorted and horrible. Undoubtedly Lord Lytton as he afterwards became, was not a good husband to her, and gave for too much excuse for her jealous mania, but that a man of his refinement and good breeding should ever have been guilty of such coarse brutalities seems outside the range of ordinary human nature.

The crisis in this amazing marriage came when Rosina received a telegram one day to say that her absent husband was ill, and upon going to his rooms in town discovered him with a young lady, enjoying a luxurious companionship. There was a scene on the threshold of that flat in the Albany, Lady Lytton denounced her husband as "an incarnate lie," rushed back to her carriage and from her house in the country sued for a separation. This was arranged formally in 1836, eight years after their marriage, and Lord Lytton saw his wife only once again during the remainder of his life.

WATCHED BY DETECTIVES.

For a time he allowed his two children to live with her, but after she had denounced him to all her friends as "a monster," and after she had written a novel holding him up to the world under a thin disguise as a brutal fellow, he took her children away from her and forbade her to see them. The girl Elizabeth died in lodgings and the wretched mother, who forced her way into the house, was prevented by the doctor from going into the death chamber. For several years she lived a queer, desolated life, falling into the hands of swindling rogues and people of low repute, but receiving the friendship also of distinguished men and women who listened to her stories about her husband, now one of the most famous men in England, believing them, and sympathizing with her without hearing the other side of the story. She became obsessed with the idea that she was the victim of an unceasing prosecution from her husband, and that he surrounded her with spies. It is indeed certain that Lord Lytton did employ agents to watch the life of his wife in Paris, and two of them were actually brought before a court of law for breaking into her house and endeavouring to steal her private papers.

"SIR LIAR."

Upon returning to England, Lady Lytton protested against her allowance of £910 a year, and wrote such violent and furious letters against the character of the man whom she habitually called "Sir Liar" that Lord Lytton became the victim of public scandal.

The most awful moment of his own was when he was elected as member of Parliament for Hertford, and in the middle of a speech to his constituents, whom he was addressing from the hustings, saw the woman he had once loved with such passionate adoration, and whom he now hated with perhaps more sincerity.

The extraordinary scene may be described in Lady Lytton's words:—

"The moment I drove into the field the mob began to cheer, and even Sir Liar's two powdered flunkeys, and both his postilions, took off their hats and caps, and joined. I instantly alighted, and walked over calmly and deliberately to the hustings, just putting the crowd aside with my fan, and saying, 'My good people, make way for your member's wife.' They then began to cheer and cry, 'Silence for Lady Lytton!' Sir Liar's head fell literally as if he had been shot. My friend Mrs. Clarke said she never saw such a thing in her life. He staggered against the post, and seemed not to have strength to move."

She then denounced him as a mean scoundrel, until—

"Sir Liar, with his hands before his face, made a rush from the hustings."

Afterwards she made a long speech, setting out her private grievances, and appealing to the people to support her claims against a man who, she declared, quite untruly, had forced her to live on charity. The mob, moved by a woman's plea, cheered her to the echo, and in the Press next day there were accounts of the extraordinary affair.

IN A PRIVATE ASYLUM.

The situation was intolerable to a man of Lord Lytton's fame and public standing, and the wild behaviour of his wife seemed to him consistent only with insanity. He resolved to have her put into a private asylum, and immediately carried the resolution into effect. A doctor certified her as insane, and she was taken off to a private establishment. It was undoubtedly an unjustifiable action, for, though the woman was hardly responsible for her actions, she was not actually insane. Such a storm was raised in the Press that Lady Lytton was liberated within three weeks, on a certificate granted by Dr. Forbes Winslow, the famous expert on mental cases.

The remainder of her life was uneventful, but wretched and melancholy, owing to comparative poverty and a bitter grudge against life itself. She outlived her husband, and died at eighty years of age, still with traces of the beauty which had attracted many lovers in her youth. Her story is a tragic one, and although the accusations she made against Lord Lytton were beyond belief, one can hardly acquit this great English novelist from all blame, because in the early years of their wedded life he gave her just cause for the jealousy which unhinged her brain and was utterly selfish in the pursuit of his own ambition.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Have you ever read a Nat Gould Novel? Probably not. And yet his circulation exceeds eight million copies, fully justifying *The Athenæum's* recent statement that "All living writers are headed by Mr. Nat Gould." Hitherto his stories have been produced in paper covers and thus have escaped the library subscribers of whom you women readers form the majority. You may have a prejudice that Mr. Nat Gould writes only sporting stories palatable only to men. A perusal of "A Fortune at Stake" which is new and the first of his novels to be issued by his publisher Mr. John Long, in the regulation six shilling form, will immediately dispel the illusion. "A Fortune at Stake" is just one of those bright, cheerful, healthy open-air stories of love and romance and sport which appeal so greatly to men and women alike.

Mr. Edmund J. Sullivan, who is known as one of the most remarkable and imaginative masters of black and white now working, has been engaged for some years on an illustrated edition of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam." The volume is now ready and will be published by Messrs. Methuen. Each of the seventy-five stanzas has its own picture. The size of the book is crown 4to. and the drawings have been beautifully reproduced by collotype. A number of the originals are now on view at the International Art Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery.

Mr. A. St. John Adcock has written a volume entitled "The Booklover's London" which Messrs. Methuen will publish. The author writes of surviving parts of old and later London that have their places in literature; that have been described by poets, essayists letter-writers, or used as scenes in plays. The book is illustrated by twenty drawings in black and white by Mr. Frederick Adcock.

Admirers of Mr. H. C. Bailey's work will be sorry to learn that in consequence of the bookbinders' strike Messrs Methuen have been obliged to postpone the publication of his new book "The Sea Captain" until next year.

Messrs. Greening and Co. announce Miss May Wynne's new novel under the title "The Secret of the Zenana"—an adventurous tale of India, in the days before the Mutiny. Tais will be published at the end of the present month.

Mr. Edward Hutton, whose books on Italy are so well known, has written a volume on "The Cities of Magna and the Marches" to be published by Messrs. Methuen. Each and all of the places visited by Mr. Hutton are dealt with impressionistically, historically, and informatively.

Messrs. Methuen present their compliments. They have pleasure in enclosing the following information, which they think may be of interest to the public, and they will be grateful if it can be used.

Admirers of "The Wild Olive" and "The Street Called Straight" will be sorry to learn that in consequence of the bookbinders' strike Messrs. Methuen have been obliged to postpone the anonymous author's new book "The Way Home" until next year.

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RUSKIN MEMORIES

SIR E. COOK'S APPRECIATION.

"A MASTER OF ALL STYLES."

Sir Edward T. Cook delivered an address on "Ruskin and Others" at a dinner in the Authors' Club in mail week. Mr. G. E. M. Skues presided, and Mr. Arthur Maquarie occupied the vice-chair.

Sir Edward T. Cook said it was rather embarrassing for an inveterate and hardened journalist like himself to address a Society of authors for, he was afraid that journalism and literature did not go very well together. (Laughter.) Not long ago he attended a meeting in that room at which they tried to reconcile the two, but he did not think it the attempt was altogether successful. How could it be? Journalism snatched at the flying hour and lived in reasingly on daily sensations, and every author would scorn to do such a thing. ("Hear hear," and laughter.) Raleigh said of Dr. Johnson. "When Johnson came before the public as a periodical writer he presented the world with the odd spectacle of a journalist who cared passionately for truth and nothing at all for novelty." (Laugter.) This particular form of journalism was a melancholy failure. The only number of the "Rambler" which had a great sale was a paper by Richardsonh teaching unmarried ladies the advantages of a domestic reputation and a devout bearing at church as effective lures for husbands. (Laughter.)

BEST BOOKS.

Proceeding, Sir Edward said he was reminded of the gentle art of throwing a fly to catch great authors. The most famous was when they fastened on the list of the hundred best books by Sir John Lubbock. That brought Sir Edward the autographs of many prominent authors, among the letters being one of several pages by Swinburne, which he cherished. Sir Edward added that they got a letter from King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, remarking with pain and surprise the omission of Dryden. Sir Edward noticed that Sir Sidney Lee in his biography said that King Edward was no reader of books; but Sir Sidney ought to have made an exception of Dryden.

The contribution Sir Edward liked best was from Ruskinwho entered thoroughly into the fun ofthe thing. Ruskin cut out Lubbock's list and laid about with his pen. "Putting my pen" Ruskin said, "lightly through the needless and blotesquely through the rubbish and poison of Sir John's list, I leave enough for a life's liberal reading."

The blotesque excisions caused, Sir Edward added, a prodigious hubbub in polite and learned circles, for Ruskin cut out many of the great names in literature—men like John Stuart Mill, Kingsley, and even Gibbon. Everyone was angry, and a distinguished poet, wrote a "Ruskin's Decline and Fall." (Laughter.) Ruskin enjoyed it all immensely returned to the fray, and sent a long letter aggravating his offence, and giving his explanations why he had cut out particular people from Sir John Lubbock's list, as, for example, these:

"John Stuart Mill—Because Sir John Lubbock ought to have known that his day was over. (Laughter).

"Charles Kingsley—Because people who buy cheap clothes are not punished in real life by catching feves; and social inequalities are not to be redressed by tailors falling in love with bishops' daughters or gamekeepers with squires. (Laughter).

"Gibbon—Because none but the malignant and the weak study the decline and fall either of state or organism. Dissolution and putrescene are alike common and unclean in all things; good men study and wise men describe only the growth and standing of things. Also because Gibbon's is the worst English that was ever written by an educated Englishman: Having no imagination and little logic, he is incapable either of picturesqueness or wit; his epithets are malicious without point, sonorous without weight, and have no office but to make a flat sentence turgid" (Laughter).

Then he added a book that had been forgotten in all the lists, and said: "Surely the most beneficent and innocent of all books yet produced is the Book of Nonsense, with its corollary carols, inimitable and refreshing and perfect in rhythm. I really don't know any author to whom I am half so grateful for my idle self as Edward Lear. I shall put him first of my hundred authors."

ART OF LETTER WRITING.

Ruskin was a humorist, with a great fondness for irony and paradox. There were things which his readers, critics, and admirers sometimes missed. He threw them off the scent, it was true, by declaring, as some humorists of a later date—Samuel Butler and George Bernard Shaw, for example—that he was never more in earnest than when seemingly most in jest. And in a sense such assertions were true. But these serious humorists had to be taken with a pinch of salt all the same. Sir John Lubbock himself knew this, and he and Ruskin were very good friends. When Sir Edward was collecting Ruskin's letters for publication, Sir John sent him for inclusion what he called a very delightful and characteristic letter to him from Ruskin. It was as follows:

Dear Sir John—And will you really come? It's so wonderful to think you can forgive me all the ill-tempered things I've said about insects and evolution, and—everything nearly that you've been interested in—and will see the Lake Country first from my terrace—where however, Darwin has walked also. And it is a terrace a mere nook of turf above a nest of garden—but commanding such a piece of lake and hill as can only be seen in England.

I shall be here all the year, and whenever you can prevail on Lady Lubbock to seclude herself from the world (there is not a house south of us on either side the lake of four miles)—and on Miss Lubbock to take up our quarrel where we broke off irreconcileable you will find Brantwood gate wide on its furthest hinges to you.

You will have to put up with cottage fare and perhaps with a couple of days' rain; I have only a country cook—and when it rains here it does not know how to stop. For the rest, if you come when the roses are yet in bloom, and the heather in the bud, you will not be disappointed in Wordsworth's land.—Eever affectionately yours

JOHN RUSKIN.

That (said Sir Edward) had always seemed to him quite a little gem of literary art—full, too, as a good letter ought to be of the writer's characteristics. Ruskin was one of the best of letter writers. Of course the best letters are the longest but of his little notes here was another rather pretty piece. It was written to an old lady a friend who had been scolding him for going to lunch with Cardinal Manning »

Now you're just wrong about my darlin Cardinal: See what it is to be jealous: He gave me lovely soup, roast, beef bare and currant jelly puff pastry like Papal pretensions—you had but to breathe on it and it was nowhere—(laughter)—raisins and almonds and those lovely preserved cherries like kisses kept in amber. And told me delicious stories all through lunch. There! And we really do see the sun here: And last night the sky was all a spangle and delicate glitter of stars, the glare of them and spikiness softened off by a young moon.

LETTERS TO NEWSPAPERS.

Ruskin's letters to the newspapers were nearly as good, for he was very easily drawn. Asked his opinion about votes for women, he wrote:

So far from wishing to give votes to women, I would take them away from most men.

(Laughter.) Most of Ruskin's letters to the newspapers were addressed to *The Daily Telegraph* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Sir Edward often wondered how *The Daily Telegraph* got them, but doubtless it was on its own merits, its largest circulation in the world, and its well-known chasteness conscieness of its literary style. Those to the *Pall Mall Gazette* were obtained in the first place because the proprietor of the paper was his publisher, and afterwards he (Sir Edward) confessed he was guilty of little artifices to draw the great man.

Proceeding to deal with biographies, Sir Edward said that one must almost imagine that the author of a biography did not count at all, for, according to Macaulay, the best biography in the English language was written by "the Smallest man of the meanest and feeblest intellect that ever lived." (Laughter.) Sir Edward did not believe that of Boswell. The golden rule was to get a good subject that was good for biography, which was not quite the same as historically or politically important. It did not necessarily follow that a Cabinet Minister was a good subject. What was meant by a "good subject" in biography was someone with a vivid and, if possible, a varied and distinctive personality.

Then there was a second element in a good supject for biography—not an essential, but a desirable element. A good subject was rendered better still—or at any rate became an easier subject—if the memorable persen of vivid character happened also to have been endowed with a gift of vivid self-expression in letters, diaries, and other autobiographical material. Given these two conditions, and the success of a biography was in some measure made by the subject itself. With a really good subject it ought not to be very difficult to make a fairly good book. The most difficult thing was to make a thoroughly good biography out of an indifferent subject.

A hero needed a good villain, and no one was more addicted to the literary artifices of hero and villain than Ruskin. That, Sir Edward thought was one of the reasons that accounted for the variegated history of Ruskin's reputation as art critic. It was common ground now that Ruskin won the day for all his heroes, and although he would have consulted his reputation better if he had been more moderate and temperate, it required, at the time he wrote, something like a scream to get a hearing for the people he wanted to bring on as heroes.

FEW DULL PAGES.

What struck him most about Ruskin was his extraordinary industry, the enormous pains he took in the art of literary composition, and the unflagging vitality of his style. Ruskin was among the most voluminous of authors in any language, but there were few in whom would be found so few dull pages. It was often supposed that he was one of those exuberant writers who were handicapped by the exuberance of their own verbosity. Nothing was further from the truth. When the revisions of his manuscripts were followed it was found that he invariably corrected and revised, not to add, but to chasten and subdue. And if they took any purple patch out of Ruskin, such as his description of a cathedral front, or a picture by Turner, and then tried to write down their own account of the subject, ordinary mortals would find that their description was not only much less eloquent, but that it stated far fewer facts.

No descriptive writer ever kept his eye more firmly fixed on the object than Ruskin. This was enormously helped by his training. He never described a picture that he had not copied, and he never described a scheme that he had not drawn with the pencil or the brush.

Ruskin was a master of all styles, but his style was entirely his own. Throughout his life he was a diligent student of the best novels, but there was one practice which he never omitted. Invariably every morning he studied a passage of that supreme masterpiece of English literature—the English Bible—and that was the literary model with which his style was most impregnated throughout (Cheers.)

AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST.

Mr. Sidney Low was inclined to criticise Sir Edward Cook's dictum as to the relative functions of author and journalist. Although a careful perusal of the newspapers left upon the mind the impression that they were not overloaded with literary form—(laughter)—still Sir Edward himself was a standing example of the fact that a man might be an able and influential journalist, and might also contribute valuable works to the literature of his country. (Cheers.) They might also claim that journalism in England had never entirely divorced itself from literature, and that all our most influential newspapers had contrived to get the assistance from time to time of literary men. (Hear, hear.)

Few indeed were the great writers of the last fifty or sixty years who had not been in some sense journalists. Ruskin himself might be called a journalist. A great deal of Ruskin's work was journalism journalism, it was true of the very finest kind, but still journalism in the sense that it dealt with questions of the hour, and it was written for readers of the moment. Another great writer who seemed to him nearer to Ruskin than anybody else, De Quincey, was also a journalist. De Quincey never wrote a book. Every one of his papers was written in the first instance for magazines and periodicals. Probably De Quincey was not very much read at the moment. He (Mr. Low) once wrote a life of him, but he did not know if anyone had ever read it. (Laughter.) The finest rhetorical prose in modern England, and ornate, eloquent prose written since the time of the Elizabethans, was written by Ruskin and De Quincey. When they were charged, as they sometimes were, with being too rhetorical, he always felt inclined to say that rhetoric in that sense was the consummation of the finest possible English prose. English prose ought to be rhetorical. It ought to be eloquent. The extremely clear, thin, simple style which was innate to French literature, did not suit the genius and temper of our literature. He felt convinced that a reaction was coming, and that we would abandon the crudeness of most of our prose writing, and return to the richer style that found its best exemplification in the immortal version of the English Bible.

NEW IDEAS OF ART.

Mr. Percy White remarked that when Ruskin died very little interest, was taken in him, because fresh teaching and new ideas of art had come in. Ruskin's fame, however instead of continuing to decrease was increasing and would grow in time.

Mr. Roland Hill amid laughter, stated that he had only met Ruskin twice, one of the occasions being at Oxford, when he was accompanied by a very beautiful young lady, to whom Ruskin addressed all his remarks.

Dr. Compton Rickett did not agree with Mr. Percy White as his experience was that Buskin was not read very much at the present moment. It was true it would be said that his works enjoyed a very large sale, but many of his books were bought by gentlemen who wished to stock their libraries, and many of the cheap, nicely-bound editions were bought on the same principle as ladies purchased at bargain sales) because they were so cheap. (Laughter.)

THE NEW "LORD CHIEF."

SIR RUFUS ISAACS AND HIS OFFICE.

While the honour is great, the position of the Lord Chief Justice of England, as well as that of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, entails great monetary sacrifice on the part of the men who attain such proud positions in the legal world. Before Sir Rufus Isaacs, who succeeds Lord Alverstone as Lord Chief Justice of England, became Solicitor-General in 1910 (he became Attorney-General in the same year), his legal practice was bringing him in close upon £30,000 a year. In 1898, when he applied for silk, he was doing a practice worth between £5,000 and £6,000 a year, and some idea of the value placed upon his services in later years may be gathered from the fact that in a case in which he was leading counsel, which lasted twenty one days, Sir Rufus received a retaining fee of £3,000, and a refresher of £200 a day.

As Attorney-General, however, he only received £7,000 a year, which was augmented by fees received for work done on behalf of public departments—fees which in 1911-12 amounted to £6,321, bringing his total income to just over £13,000. And by accepting the appointment of Lord Chief Justice, Sir Rufus makes more monetary sacrifice, for, while his salary will be increased by £1,000, it is Sir John Simon, who succeeds him as Attorney-General who will get the fees for departmental work. As a matter of fact, the Solicitor-General is better off than the Lord Chief Justice, his salary and fees for 1911-12 being over £10,000. Like Sir Rufus, Lord Alverstone threw away a good slice of his income, when he became Attorney-General in 1885, for his income while at the Bar was between £20,000 and £30,000.

APPOINTED FOR LIFE.

The Lord Chief Justice, however, is better off than the Lord Chancellor, although the latter receives £10,000 a year and a pension of £5,000; for whereas the Lord Chancellor is, but a temporary officer of the State, coming in and going out with the change of Government, the Lord Chief Justice holds office "during good behaviour"—in other words, for life. Years ago the Lord Chief Justice was paid £10,000 a year, with a pension of £4,000 on retirement; the salary, however, was ultimately reduced to £8,000.

It is a curious fact that, until 1873, the Lord Chief Justice was not allowed to style himself Lord Chief Justice of England, but only the Lord Chief Justice of the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division, and it is said that one of the causes of the dismissal of Sir Edward Coke, the famous jurist of the seventeenth century, was that he had styled himself Lord Chief Justice of England on some of his publications. In the year already mentioned, however, what is known as the Judicature Act was passed, which enabled the Lord Chief Justice to add "England" to his title.

WITHOUT PARALLEL.

Next to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice is the highest judicial dignitary in the Kingdom. The office is generally the prize of the chief law officer of the Government, and political considerations, therefore, enter largely into the appointment. But the Chief Justices have been generally worthy of their great position, and the list of them contains the names of some of the greatest masters of common law.

The career of Sir Rufus Isaacs is probably without parallel in the history of the Bar. It was not until 1904, that he entered the House of Commons as member for Reading, since when he has filled the highest law offices in the kingdom, excepting that of Lord Chancellor, and in addition achieved the distinction of being the first Attorney-General to be included in the Cabinet.

Some of his predecessors, however, have owed their promotion to some very curious causes. When Lord Kenyon, who became Lord Chief Justice in 1788, died, the wags declared that the cause of death was his habit of eating apple-pie crust for breakfast to save the expense of muffins, and that Lord Ellenborough, who succeeded him, ever after bowed with great reverence to apple-pie—a case, as someone once said, of apple-pie-ty. Lord Tenterden owed his appointment to the fact that the Attorney-General of the day was too deaf to take the position. Strangest of all was the case of Chief Justice Wright. He was a boon companion of Jeffreys, who said to him: "As you seem unfit for the Bar, or for any other honest calling, I see nothing for it, but that you should become a judge yourself." And a judge, and eventually Chief Justice, he was made.

"THE DIVINE MYSTERY"

NATURAL HISTORY OF RELIGION.

An adequate criticism of Mr. Allen Upward's new book, "The Divine Mystery" would have to be written by a synod of specialists in anthrapology, philology, theology, meteorology, astronomy, and a dozen other sciences and sub-sciences. It is, in effect, writes Mr. William Archer in the *Daily News* a brilliant sketch of the natural history of religion. The "Mystery" of the title is used, primarily, in the dramatic sense. "Man," says Mr. Upward, "moving from deep unto deep, plays his part in some degree like a somnambulist, plays in a miracle play of which he feels himself to be the hero, yet cannot altogether seize the plot, nor tell what are the true surroundings of his little stage, nor guess what may await him when he shall pass behind the scenes."

The spiritual process of this miracle-play, down to the coming of Christ, Mr Upward essays to map out; and he does so with that daring agility of imagination which fascinated us in "The New Word."

The reader may perhaps be surprised to find meteorology represented in my proposed synod of critics; but in fact it lies at the base of Mr. Upward's system. He finds the first stirring of religion in the reverence felt by the men of the foreworld for the sensitive, or neurotic, whose headache forewarned him of a thunderstorm, and who was consequently able to predict it and apparently to conjure it up. Other occult powers developed in this primitive genius or wizard and when he died his prestige descended to his son, who was, moreover, supposed to have special influence over his father's dreaded ghost. The growth of the priestly and the kingly castes, and of all manner of earth-magic, Mr. Upward traces with fascinating ingenuity. The powers of earth, he holds, were objects of fear and worship long before man took much account of the powers of heaven.

MOON WORSHIP.

Then came Moon Worship and the Lunar Year, the worship of the Host of Heaven, and finally the worship of the Sun.

"Primitive man shared the ignorance of the rustic who thought the moon more useful than the sun, because she shone at night, when it would have been dark without her, whereas the sun only gave light in the day time when it was not needed."

"Varuna in the Sanskrit hymns, and Ouranos or Uranus in the classical mythology, seems to have been the God of Day, as distinct from the Sun." I believe that recent philology has abandoned Max Muller's identification of "Varuna" with "Ouranos"; but that is a detail. Mungo Park, says Mr. Upward, "found the West African blacks wholly unconscious that they were indebted for daylight to the sun; and the author of the first chapter of the Bible seems no better informed.

But the most original and important of Mr. Upward's generalisations is that which traces to Zarathustra (Zoroaster), and his worship of the Earth Fire, the origin of that Puritan dispensation under which we are still living. By Puritanism Mr. Upward understands (roughly) the belief that you yourself are absolutely right, that those who differ from you are absolutely wrong, and that it is your duty to force upon them the alternative of conversion or damnation.

Zarathustra's work consisted in giving a new and more intense development to the monotheism of the astrologers, by identifying the cults of Light and Fire, while grouping all the other worships of the world together as cults of demons engaged in warfare against the God of Righteousness. . . . He gave men something to hate, as well as something to adore, and indentified the service of God with a crusade against the Devil. . . . The unity of Satan was the shadow cast by the unity of God.

This Puritanism, furthered by a "planetary heat-wave," became a Universal Faith; and the gospel of Jesus rightly understood, is not a proclamation of it, but a protest against it.

The story of the man who went about doing good, and forgiving sins, and resisting the righteous to the death, has been like a perennial spring of spiritual refreshment running amid the arid deserts of the Universal Faith. It is characteristic of Mr. Upward's habit of mind that he should seek to identify the word "Parsi" (Zoroastrian) with "Pharisee," and should note a distinct significance in the fact that our word "Puritan" is derived from the same root as "fire," and might be philologically interpreted "fire-worshipper."

A HIGH QUALITY OF WIT.

Mr. Upward not only writes well in the technical sense, but with a high quality of imaginative wit. Here are a few characteristic examples:

The first flint arrowhead was chipped to music; the shaft was winged with prayers.

The schools of the prophets are leagued together against the true prophet. So the temple of dead genius becomes the citadel of the living dunce.

The theology of Plato was like the legislation he elaborated for his ideal republic. The principal objection to both was that nobody wanted them. It was like music written for an instrument that has not yet been invented.

The good and evil wrought by the Puritan faith must be weighed against each other. The means were necessary to the end. Not without great strife and tribulation, not without the baptism of fire, could the European race have been delivered from a thousand horrors which it had ceased even to remember when it met with them once more in the bloody temples of the Aztecs and in the shades of African groves

A curious instance of Mr. Upward's faith in meteorological influences may be found in the remark that "the decay of Protestantism in Britain, and the revival of the Pictish nationalities, are not unconnected with the increasing mildness of the British climate." The Celts, it would seem, have been hibernating for centuries; but has the change in the average temperature been sufficient to account for their awakening? To illustrate the divinity that doth hedge a king, Mr. Upward writes:

"I am informed by an actor that when a theatrical company is performing a play in which one of the characters, though a minor one, is a king, the actor who plays the part is treated with peculiar respect by his fellow-players, during the entire run of the piece, as well off the stage as on."

I fear that, in this case, what the actor says is not evidence.

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S. AFRICAN STRIKE ENDING.

MORE INDIANS RETURN TO WORK.

ALL QUIET AT DURBAN.

TROUBLE NOW ONLY ON SUGAR ESTATES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A telegram from Durban says everything is quiet. All the Indians in the Sanitary Department and the majority of the employees of the Corporation and Public Works Department have resumed work. Recalcitrants have been arrested and sentenced to seven days' hard labour. The Indians at Kynoch's explosive works are dribbling back to work gradually and the strikers are resuming work on the railways. The harbour tugs have full complements. The principal trouble is now on the sugar estates.

Lord Ampthill, in an interview, trusted that good would come out of evil in Natal and a permanent settlement be at length effected in a matter which was a disgrace to British statesmanship.

The responsibility for the present trouble rested with the Imperial Government. The Indian question ought to have been settled immediately after the war. The extreme moderation of the demands of the Indians astonished people in England. It now rested with public opinion at Home and throughout the Empire to make its influence felt in Downing Street and at Pretoria.

The Natal papers strongly resent the comments of the British Press.

The *Durban Mercury* declares that the allegations regarding flogging and cruelty are a libel on the employers, who uniformly treat their employees well. The paper says that the trouble is purely domestic and has been engineered in order to influence the Indian National Convention.

The *Pietermaritzburg Times* says little sympathy will be felt by free Indians for the victims of the £3 tax. This paper asserts that if the Government now agreed to abandon the tax, demands for further concessions would probably be made immediately.—Reuter.

THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The *Daily Graphic* says that the courageous Indians in South Africa should no longer be left alone to carry on their struggle to secure civil rights, for the honour of England as well as of India is involved. This journal adds that the greatest responsibility of the Imperial Government is the protection of its citizens from injustice.—Reuter.

400 INDIANS ASSAIL THE POLICE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Indian position in Natal is still grave. There have been exciting disturbances on the sugar estates at Illove, a small body of police armed only with staves, routing four hundred Indians who assailed them, and arresting the ringleaders.

The police afterwards removed five trolley-loads of cane knives and fencing standards and other weapons from the Indian barracks. The rioters offered to resume work, but were informed that they could not do so until Monday.—Reuter.

THE ALLEGATIONS OF CRUELTY.

REPLY TO THE OFFICIAL DENIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram, dated Nov. 20, from Mr. West, regarding the official contradiction of the allegations of cruelty: "Possess affidavits regarding serious injuries of men and women. Dundee Magistrate threatened starvation and flogging and refused to hear complaints. Men beaten and forced underground. Mr. Godfrey stated allegations cabled on the 13th to be absolutely correct and capable of proof. Government refused Association representative's permission to be present at the inquiry. Magistrate denies having stated that Indians first attacked police or managers. Making further inquiries."

The following telegram, dated Nov. 20, has been received by Mr. Gokhale from the Natal Indian Association, Durban: "Six Association workers arrested. Hundred pounds bail each. More warrants out; apparent intention to cripple food-supply to strikers. Four hundred strikers sentenced. India's active support must continue."

FEELING IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 21.

Very strong feeling prevails here regarding the treatment of Indians in South Africa. A movement, influentially supported, has been set on foot for the holding of a big mass meeting at the earliest opportunity. It is understood that this meeting will be held to-morrow under the presidency of Sirdar Nowroji Padumji, the President of the Poona City Municipality.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 21.

The work of collecting subscriptions in aid of the struggle now carried on by Indians in South Africa has commenced in Cawnpore. Two preliminary meetings have been held in this connection and nearly Rs. 3,000 have been subscribed so far.

GATHERING OF BOMBAY LADIES.

At a preliminary meeting of Bombay ladies, held in the hall of the Servants of India Society, at Girgaum, a committee was appointed to arrange a ladies' public meeting in Bombay on November 29, to express indignation at the persecution of Indian women in South Africa:—Lady Jamshetjee, Lady Petit, Lady Mehta, Lady Currimbhoy, Lady Jagmohandas, Dilshad Begum Saheba, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai, Mrs. Dehdustia, and Miss Sorenebai M. Kharsetjee, and Mrs. J. B. Petit (secretaries.)

The chair was taken by Lady Petit, who, in the course of her speech, said:—

The particular grievance of our sisters in South Africa is, of course, the marriage difficulty, and touching as it does to the honour of the whole Indian womanhood, it is perhaps the most serious of all. The Immigration Act refuses to recognise as valid any marriage according to rites which would not forbid polygamy. All marriages, therefore, performed according to the non-Christian faith, are to the Union Government as null and void; and a wife and even an only wife of an Indian who obtains entry into South Africa is not regarded by the Union of South Africa as a wedded wife, and is, therefore, a prohibited immigrant. The issue of such marriage also, it necessarily follows, the Government would consider illegitimate. The Union Government has hereby sought to perpetrate an insult to the honour of Indian women, which they will never meekly suffer to attach to them; our sisters in South Africa are, therefore, perfectly right—all honour to them—to join the passive resistance struggle rather than suffer such a grievous indignity. It is our manifest duty here in India to hold meetings everywhere to support our brave sisters and make a supreme effort at collecting funds, which alone will enable them to carry on the struggle.

FRENCH LOAN POLICY.

HELD UP BY DISPUTE IN THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

The determined opposition of the Budget Committee and Fiscal Legislative Committee in the French Chamber of Deputies to the Government's loan proposals is causing confusion. The former refuses to sanction more than a thirty-six millions sterling loan. It suggests that the remaining sixteen millions sterling shall be raised by taxation.

The situation thus created involves delay in the Balkan loans. The banks which have made advances to Near-Eastern States are kept in a position of uncertainty.—Reuter.

BALANCING THE FRENCH BUDGET.

A HUGE DEFICIT.

When the Chamber of Deputies reassembled on Nov. 4, the Minister of Finance, M. Dumont, tabled the Budget for the year 1914. The Budget is preceded by an explanatory statement which shows that in order to meet the great deficit of £31,760,000 the Government cannot count upon the proceeds of the proposed personal and progressive income-tax which it hopes to carry before the close of the Session and of the present legislative period—that is to say, before next April—nor upon its proposed new succession duty.

For the financial year 1914 the Government proposes to meet the situation in the following manner. It will impose £12,000,000 of new or increased taxation, the revenue from which will be available during the financial year 1914. From the realized surplus of the financial year 1913 it was available the sum of £4,600,000. A portion of the deficit is due to a sum of £16,160,000 spent in Morocco in the years 1911, 1912, and 1913. It is proposed to meet this expenditure by a special loan of £16,000,000. The Budget of 1914 will thus be relieved to the extent of some £20,000,000 by placing the two last-mentioned sums to credit in the provisional account, and the remaining deficit of close upon £12,000,000 will be covered by the increased indirect taxation already mentioned.

It will be observed that the Budget for 1914 takes no account of the very large non-recurring military expenditure entailed by the new Army Law. Before Parliament adjourned for the recess, the Government had already tabled a Bill authorizing it to borrow £40,000,000 by the issue of Government stock redeemable in 20 years. This Bill still remains before the Chamber and subject to minor alterations in the Government's plans, is intended to meet the new and non-recurring expenditure entailed by the Army Law of this year.

The revenue during 1914, which will not enjoy the aid of the special resources which came to the aid of the present year's Budget, is estimated at £183,172,000. Expenditure amounts to £214,932,000, and the deficit is thus £31,760,000, as stated above. The increased taxation which together with the Treasury operations is to meet the deficit will not entail any addition to the existing army of officials. What is designated in France as "direct taxation," and includes in this case such taxes as imposts on land that is built over, on patents, on yields of coalmines, and on cinematograph licences, will be called up to furnish an additional £1,562,200, and stamp duties will furnish an additional £5,211,356. "Indirect taxation"—in this case taxes on mineral waters, sparkling wines in bottle, on absinthe and cider, and on electric light, gas, and acetylene gas—will furnish an additional £46,92,968. Mortgage registration duties will be increased by one-tenth, and charges on commercial documents will be doubled.

The chamber devoted its first sitting to the setting of the order of business. M. Groussir, a socialist, urged the claims of Electoral Reform to the immediate attention of the House.

The Prime Minister, M. Barthou, asked the House to give priority to the debate on the schools question (*Ecole laique*), but in spite of his remarks it was decided by 291 votes to 273 to place Electoral Reform at the head of the order of the day.

MINISTRY OF WAKFS.

NEW DEPARTMENT AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Nov. 20.

The Khedive has signed a decree establishing a new Ministry of Wakfs, the control of which is thus transferred to the Government. The decision has been received with gratification by the Moslem element as they consider that the change will ensure a more efficient administration.

Hichmat Pasha, at present Minister of Instruction, has been appointed to the new post.—Reuter.

LORD ELGIN'S WEDDING.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Lord Elgin was married quietly to-day.—Reuter.

CONGRESS SCENE.

THE BOTHA-HERTZOG CRISIS.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN S AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 21.

The South African Party Congress opened yesterday. Congress discussed the Botha-Herzog crisis. Both leaders spoke eloquently, summarising the situation from their respective standpoints, and were warmly cheered, General Botha defended General Hertzog's expulsion and repudiated the suggestion of a personal quarrel.

A dramatic scene ensued when General Botha sat down and General Hertzog advanced to reply. He agreed that a personal quarrel did not exist, and added that he was quite prepared, on personal grounds, to give General Botha his hand. The followers of Botha shouted "Do it now," but when the cheers had subsided General Hertzog said he so mistrusted General Botha's politics that he would be obliged the next minute to withdraw his hand.

The day's proceedings ended without a prospect of reconciliation.—Reuter.

SENOR HUERTA'S POWER CRUMBLING.

TERSE MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21.

President Huerta's message to the Congress was most terse.

The chairman replied, assuring him of the whole-hearted co-operation of the Congress. Twenty-seven Congressmen were absent.

All the diplomats attended. Senor Huerta's staff wore side-arms, violating the law forbidding soldiers to appear in the House armed.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

The Government believes that Senor Huerta's power is crumbling.—Reuter.

HINDU PRIEST DEPORTED.

INCIDENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA (British Columbia) Nov. 21.

The forcible deportation of a Hindu priest, yesterday, was denounced by the Press, one paper saying that it had done more damage to British prestige in India than a thousand political speeches. The Hindu was thrust on a steamer for Hong-Kong. As the vessel was sailing the Immigration authorities over-rode the Judge of British Columbia who had granted a "Habeas Corpus" to prevent the priest's deportation. An application is being made to commit the immigration inspector for contempt of court.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

LORD EMMOTT SAYS DOMINIONS ARE NOT READY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Victoria League yesterday entertained the members of Parliament who recently visited the Colonies. Lord Emmott, in a speech, said the time had in no way come for any great change in the idea of Imperial Federation. From what he had seen of the Dominions, he affirmed they were not prepared for anything of the kind.—Reuter.

DIVIDED CABINET.

TWO CAMPS ON EXCLUSION POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The *Daily Mail* states that the section of the Cabinet in favour of the exclusion of the four counties of Ulster from the scope of the Home Rule Bill, which is headed by Mr. Churchill, includes Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey and Viscount Haldane. The other section, including Mr. McKenna, Mr. Runciman and Mr. Birrell, is definitely opposed to their exclusion.—Reuter.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

INQUIRY INTO FALL OF PRICES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The *Financial Times* says that the report of the committee appointed by the Rubber-Growers' Association to investigate the fall in the price of plantation rubber and to report on the possibility of an arrangement to protect the interests of producers, has been issued privately to the companies. It includes the reports of three sub-committees, also a general report and a form of assent to the scheme of combination for the signature of the consenting chairmen.

The report asks for details of the crop estimate for the year from January, 1914 with the amount sold forward. The document is in the nature of a preliminary statement.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL BOARD.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 21.

The Government has terminated the appointment of Captain Hughes-Onslow the second member of the Australian Naval Board.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

WELLINGTON, Nov. 21.

Renewed scuffles have occurred between the strikers and the police, but everything is now quiet. A ballot, taken among the general labourers, shows that the feeling is three to one against a strike.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

VICEROY AT THE GOLD FIELDS.

SURFACE OPERATIONS INSPECTED.

ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE MINING BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, OORGAUM, Nov. 21.

Lord Hardinge and suite, en route to the Kolar Gold Fields, from Bangalore spent the night on their saloon at the Malur station, a distance of 16 miles from Bowringpet, which is the gate to the Kolar Gold Fields. The Malur station was guarded by nearly 200 police officers and men, the inner and outer cordons being so arranged as not to admit of any stranger. The village police also guarded the railway line, posted at intervals of 100 paces on alternate sides within hailing distance, and examined every culvert on the line and all places that afforded cover. After chota hazri the special left for Bowringpet station, which was decorated and the platform was covered with red baize.

On alighting His Excellency was received by Mr. H. Gifford, Chairman, and Mr. Payne, Secretary to the Mining Board, Mr. Bowring, Deputy Commissioner, and other officials. A small arch was put up at the gateway on the road, where the Viceroy met the Municipal Commissioners. After receiving their greetings, the Viceregal party entered their motor-cars, Mr. Gifford and Mr. Payne accompanying His Excellency.

The road was lined by the police on both sides.

MINING BOARD'S ADDRESS.

On the arrival of the Viceregal motor-car His Excellency was received by the members of the Mining Board and the Mysore officials. His Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour of the K. G. F. R. Volunteers and expressed himself quite pleased with their soldierly bearing and smart turn out. Almost all the men forming the guard-of-honour wore medals.

Mr. Payne, the Secretary of the Mining Board, then presented an address enclosed in a silver casket surmounted with the Viceroy's crest in gold. His Excellency then replied.

The Viceregal party next breakfasted at Mr. Gifford's bungalow with the members of the Mining Board and European officials of the Mysore service. After breakfast the Viceregal party visited Edgar's Shaft. This shaft was brought into commission during the latter part of the year 1911. Double-decked cages are in operation accommodating 50 men each, and two self-dumping skips have a capacity of five tons each, and descend 2,500 feet in the perpendicular. These men are taken down in two minutes, which is a very considerable improvement on the old method of travelling up and down by means of ladders. This shaft will greatly facilitate the working of the mine to increased depths. There seems to be an impression in the minds of some people that the Mysore mine has already reached an exceptionally great depth. As a matter of fact it has only attained a vertical depth of about 3,000 feet although on its underlay it is over 4,500 feet deep, whereas there are mines today being worked at a vertical depth of over 5,000 feet and a depth on the underlay of over 8,000 feet.

AT CHAMPION REEF.

Next the party visited to the Champion Reef Mine, where they were shown the whole of the surface operations beginning with the preliminary sorting and crushing of the quartz. At the mill-house the party was shown the quartz which is brought up from underground, spread on a revolving platform where a number of trained cooly-boys pick out the gold-bearing quartz, which is then passed through the jaws of a stone-breaker reducing it to pieces of a uniformly moderate size.

The party also inspected the 900 H. P. electrical air compressor engine, which is the largest in India, and lastly the Cauvery Power transformer house which distributes power to the various mines, all details being explained by Mr. Beames, the Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore.

After being shown everything worth seeing, the Viceregal party entrained at Oorgaum, the departure being private. At Nine Reefs station there was a halt of an hour for luncheon, after which the train sped on its way to Bowringpet and thence to Trichinopoly.

Lady Hardinge was to have accompanied His Excellency to the field and thence return to Bangalore, but circumstances prevented her. Lady Hardinge leaves Bangalore on Sunday night, meets His Excellency at Jaarpet on Monday and thence leaves for Madras.

His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior formed a party for the Viceregal visit to the Kolar Gold Fields this morning. His Highness after alighting at Bowringpet motored to the traveller's bungalow, whence after a short stage he motored straight on to Mr. Gifford's bungalow at Marikuppam and joined the Viceregal party.

A GARDEN PARTY.

BANGALORE, Nov. 21.

The garden party at the Residency yesterday afternoon was one of the most brilliant functions of its kind ever held on these charming grounds. About 300 guests were present. The band of the Cameron Highlanders and their pipers, as also the band of 108th Infantry, provided the music during the evening. The Viceroy met all Indian military officers of the brigade and those of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers and many leading English and Indian ladies and gentlemen were presented to their Excellencies.

Before yesterday's garden party the Viceroy received a deputation of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen of Bangalore, whose object was to express gratitude for His Excellency's recent clemency and the benefits derived from the British Raj generally.

Lord Hardinge, before leaving the field, presented Mr. Pritchard, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, with a gold scarf-pin, being a fassimile of the Star of India, inset with diamonds. Inspector H. G. Seale was presented with a silver-mounted Malacca walking cane, the silver knob bearing the family crest and the capital letter "H".

BELGAUM DURBAR.

PRESENTATION OF SANADS.

A FEATURE OF LORD WILLINGDON'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 21.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, accompanied by the Commissioner, this morning paid a visit to the Leper Asylum and the site for the new jail. At present there is only a reformatory at Belgaum for juvenile offenders and when the new jail is completed, prisoners from Dharwar will be accommodated here.

The Governor next visited the military dairy farm and returned to the Commissioner's bungalow for breakfast.

PRESENTATION OF SANADS.

At 11-30 a.m. a Durbar was held in the Commissioner's office for the presentation of sanads. A guard-of-honour was furnished by the Rajputs and was inspected by His Excellency who was then escorted to the Durbar hall by the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Commissioner. All the principal military and civil officers of Belgaum, as well as a large number of citizens were present. His Excellency took his seat on a dais, and called upon the Commissioner to open the proceedings by giving a short description of the services rendered by each of the recipients who had been selected for honours.

THE COMMISSIONER'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Sheppard said:—

"May it please your Excellency.—On behalf of those who, to-day, are to receive honours at your Excellency's hands, and on behalf of those who have attended to see the honours awarded, I desire to express most warm and respectful thanks to your Excellency for having graced this occasion with your presence and for having, among your many and pressing engagements, found time to come to this office and preside over this Durbar. It is no small addition to the satisfaction felt at being the recipient of an honour to enjoy also the distinction of having it presented by the head of the administration. Your Lordship's kindness and condescension in undertaking this duty will long be remembered in this district and throughout the southern division with feelings of the liveliest gratitude."

Mr. Sheppard next proceeded to detail the special service of each of the persons nominated for honours. The recipients were:—

Khan Saheb Ardeshir Nowroji, for nearly thirty years an inhabitant of Belgaum. He was largely concerned in the liquor trade.

Rao Saheb Shivmurti Guruvaya Kanbarginath is a Lingayet, and had for several years past been head clerk of the Gokak Fall Mills. He had also taken an active part in the uplifting of the backward classes.

Rao Saheb Mallinaik Lingayet is a Lingayet Police Patel, and he was awarded the distinction for service in repressing crime.

Subedar Mahamad Jaffer, Bahadur, of the 81st Pioneers, had served in five campaigns and commanded a section of the Veterans' camp at the King-Emperor's Durbar.

Vithoba Naik Kakade was selected for the Imperial Service medal for long and faithful service.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency, in addressing the assembly, said he thought they should have rather suggested that it would be extremely good of the Governor to find time during the last five days of his tour to come to that Durbar and perform that interesting ceremony for which they had gathered together that morning. His Excellency assured the assembly that he was speaking with perfect sincerity when he said that of all the occupations he had had during the last few days, none had given His Excellency more pleasure than to be with them and join in the pleasure of the gentlemen who were to be rewarded for fairly good work well done. Those who lead a public life must wish for the comfort and happiness, as far as possible, of the people who lived around them, and that was more truly so in this country than any other, and for His Excellency there was no more satisfactory work than to come and give rewards to those who had earned them by doing their duty without expecting rewards.

His Excellency, in conclusion, said that he wished to make one remark in a public assembly like that. He had been delighted to make their acquaintance, it was his most earnest wish that the people of the Belgaum district should rise to greater prosperity, progress and honour. His Excellency would do his best—and they had no doubt the Commissioner and the Collector would do their best—to forward the public interest.

The Durbar was then declared closed.

In the afternoon a garden party was given by the Commissioner when the civil and military officers and the leading citizens of Belgaum were present.

To-night His Excellency dined in the mess of the officers of the Norfolk Regiment.

NEW MINISTERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.

M. Korostovetz, Deputy Foreign Minister, has been appointed Russian Minister at Teheran, and M. Koziell has been transferred from Teheran to Bukharest.—Reuter.

THE KAISER'S COLD.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.

The Kaiser is suffering from a slight cold on the chest and has abandoned his proposed visit to Silesia.—Reuter.

MOORS WOUND TWO AIRMEN.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Two Spanish military airmen, reconnoitring near Tetuan were fusiladed by the Moors. Both were wounded, one of them dangerously. The other brought his aeroplane, whose wings were pierced, back to camp.—Reuter.

SPECIE BANK SENSATION.

PETITION FOR WINDING-UP.

THE COURT'S DECISION.

ALLEGED TOTAL LOSS OF 102 LAKHS.

At the Bombay High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Desai, barrister, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw, solicitors, made the following application, under the Indian Companies Act, on behalf of Manekji Bomanji Sethna, an interpreter in the High Court and a shareholder of the Indian Specie Bank, for the winding up of the bank. The petitioner alleged that the total losses of the bank came to Rs. 102 lakhs.

On behalf of the opposer it stated that the bank was meeting all payments and there were no claims that remained unpaid when they became due. It was contended that there was no reason for winding up the bank.

NO PAYMENTS MADE YESTERDAY.

Great consternation prevailed among the people of Bombay when it was known that an application was going to be made for the winding up of the bank. Early in the morning, people began to assemble in the premises of the bank to withdraw their money, but they were hopelessly disappointed. The depositors were told that a notice had been received from the High Court and consequently they had to take the books of the bank to the court. They were, therefore, unable to make payments till the books were brought back. In the meantime, others continued to arrive in large numbers and by evening Apollo Street presented a very busy scene. The crowd waited till nearly 10 o'clock and then gradually decreased.

The application in the High Court has created almost a panic among the people. In the share market, the Specie shares which were quoted yesterday at Rs. 28 fell to Rs. 20, but the other banks do not seem to have been affected. Before the panic that set in after the failure of the Credit Bank, the Specie Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 63, but later they fell to Rs. 48, then to Rs. 25, rose up to Rs. 38 a few weeks ago and in few a days fell to Rs. 32, at which price they remained till a couple of days ago.

The feeling in the market at present is one of uncertainty as the public are in doubt as to the result of the present application.

The humble petition of the petitioner sheweth as follows:—

1. That the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., was started in the year 1906 with a nominal capital of rupees two crores, of which the subscribed capital was rupees one crore and a half and the paid-up capital was 75 lakhs. The objects of the company were to do all sorts of banking business and especially the various businesses mentioned in the memorandum of association of the said company.

2. That the said bank was floated by one Chunilal D. Suraya (hereinafter referred to as the said Chunilal) and ever since its commencement the said Chunilal has been the managing director of the said bank; and as such primarily responsible for all transactions hereinafter mentioned.

3. The petitioner is a shareholder of the said bank, holding 10 shares of the paid-up value of Rs. 500 for over the last 15 months, and is a contributory to the extent of Rs. 500. On his suspicions being aroused to the true position of the said bank, and as to the correctness of the balance-sheets of the bank published by the manager and directors of the said bank from time to time during the last six years, he made inquiries into the matter and has ascertained the following particulars:—

SPECULATIVE DESIGNS.

4. It appears that the bank was started by the said Chunilal with the sole object of carrying out his speculative designs at the expense of public money.

5. The said Chunilal, ever since the commencement of the bank's business, in the year 1907, has embarked into the silver market of the world (firstly during 1907 to 1910), as a seller and subsequently during 1910 to 1912 as a purchaser of very large quantities of silver, both ready and forward.

6. The result of the operations of the said Chunilal as a seller during the period between 1907 to 1910 was a loss of about 15 lakhs and the result of his cornering operations during the period between 1910 to 1912 was that the bank incurred a further loss of Rs. 50 lakhs, whereby and in consequence of the further losses hereinafter mentioned, the whole of the bank's paid-up capital of Rs. 75 lakhs is irrecoverably lost, and the bank's substratum has disappeared; and in the interest of the contributories and creditors of the bank it is absolutely necessary that the bank should be wound up under the directions of this honourable Court.

THE PEARL BUSINESS.

7. The petitioner has also discovered that the company has advanced over rupees sixty lakhs to some jewellers and pearl merchants on the security of pearls, the present value whereof has gone down 50 per cent. and it is not at all probable that the bank would be able to recover the balance from the said debtors. Two of the said jewellers, viz., Arab Shaikh Abdul Rahiman and the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand have already been adjudged insolvents and the petitioner says that the bank's losses on the advances on pearls would come to about Rs. 20 lakhs.

8. The said Chunilal has for some time past been speculating with the bank's money in the shares of the Fazalbhoy, David and Standard and other mills and the bank about a fortnight ago held shares worth about Rs. 75 lakhs, and as the price of these shares has recently fallen nearly 20 per cent., the bank has suffered loss of nearly 15 lakhs. The bank has sold at a loss shares worth about Rs. 35 lakhs out of the aforesaid shares, some of the parties to whom the shares were sold have failed to take delivery of the same, and it is not at all likely that the bank will be able to recover damages from the said defaulters.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

9. Since the last two years the said Chunilal has also launched the bank into speculation of 3 1-2 per cent. Government paper and his purchases and sales at a time have gone up to crores of rupees on several occasions. Most of these purchases were made with borrowed money, and most of the sales have been for forward deliveries without having any ready paper on hand. Your petitioner has ascertained that the bank's losses in Government paper transactions during the last two years came to about rupees two lakhs which have not been shown in the balance-sheets and have been concealed from the shareholders.

10. It thus appears that the total losses of the bank in silver, pearls, shares and Government paper come to about rupees one crore and two lakhs, which amount more than swallows up the paid-up capital, the alleged reserve fund of the bank and the profits alleged to have been carried forward as hereinafter mentioned.

11. The petitioner has discovered that the various balance-sheets of the bank, from the year 1908, are entirely false and misleading and deliberately published with a view to conceal the true position of the bank. The said balance-sheets besides being false as several of the details given therein generally show that the bank has been steadily and uninterruptedly making profits and adding to its reserve fund, which latter, according to the last balance-sheet for the period ending June 30, 1913, has reached the figure of Rs. 15 lakhs. A sum of about rupees seven lakhs is alleged in the balance-sheet to have been carried forward out of the alleged profits of the bank, whereas the fact is that the alleged huge profits and the alleged reserve fund are merely imaginary and only appear on paper, having regard to the heavy losses made by the bank in respect of the silver, pearls, shares and Government paper transactions mentioned above, all which losses have been skilfully kept aloof and apart from the regular books of account kept by the bank, in the manner hereinafter shown.

The petitioner has also discovered that although the said silver transactions are apparently carried on by the said Chunilal on behalf and on account of an alleged syndicate, really speaking the bank is the only party that has suffered, and will suffer further if matters are not forthwith investigated and the affairs of the bank are placed in the hands of a responsible officer of the honourable Court.

THE SYNDICATE.

13. The petitioner has discovered that the name of the alleged syndicate is M. Nanabhoy and Co., the only member whereof is one Mucklal Nanabhoy, a personal friend and protege of the said Chunilal and a man of very limited means, who would be absolutely unable to meet the heavy amount appearing to his debit in the books of the bank. The heavy losses in respect of the silver transactions are debited to the account of the said Nanabhoy and Co. and the said account is entered in a separate ledger specially kept for the purpose by the said Chunilal and always kept in his own custody in a safe in the bank.

14. From the so-called syndicate of M. Nanabhoy and Co. the bank has not got a scrap of paper authorising it to enter into any silver transaction on behalf of the said syndicate nor has the bank any writing from the said M. Nanabhoy or any other member of the alleged syndicate as to the names and shares of the partners, if any, in the alleged syndicate, and lastly the bank has obtained no security whatsoever from the said syndicate in respect of about Rs. 65 lakhs due to the bank from the syndicate. It further appears that the bank has not charged a single pie for commission to the alleged syndicate, nor is any such commission shown in the balance-sheet, which fact clearly shows that the alleged syndicate is a myth. In fact the syndicate is a bogus one put forward to conceal the fact that the silver transactions are the said Chunilal's own transactions carried on by him, on account, and at the risk of the said bank.

15. About the end of June, 1911, there was a debit balance of rupees one crore and ten lakhs in the said account of M. Nanabhai and Co., which debit balance was temporarily wiped off on June 30, 1913 (purely for auditing purposes) by making false *hawala* entries supported by false vouchers. The said item of rupees one crore and ten lakhs was made up of three items, viz. (1) the losses already incurred and paid off on behalf of the alleged syndicate to the extent of about sixty-five lakhs; (2) margin-money (about rupees 30 lakhs) paid by the bank in respect of ready silver purchased on behalf of the alleged syndicate out of the moneys borrowed on the security of silver of the value of about rupees three crores and a quarter; and (3) the price of free silver held by the bank.

BANK'S HOLDING OF SILVER.

16. The quantity of ready and forward silver still held by the bank is estimated to be of the value of about rupees two crores and the fall of every one penny per ounce in the present market price of silver would evidence the bank in a further loss of rupees eight lakhs on each occasion.

17. The said Chunilal had got the bank to advance large sums of money on the security of its own shares and in order to keep up the price of the bank's shares, the said Chunilal had continued to purchase the same in the name of his nominees with the monies advanced by the bank.

18. The affairs of the bank were thus in a state of hopeless muddle, the bank has suffered heavy losses, the paid-up

(Continued on page 12.)

SPECIE BANK SENSATION.

(*Continued from page 11.*)

capital of the bank and its alleged reserve fund and profits have disappeared, the bank has been working at a loss for the last four years, and the bank is not in a position to discharge its obligation and to pay all its debts. Almost all the securities of its constituents have been repledged by the bank in order to raise money for its operations. The books of account of the bank, kept by the said Chunilal, contain false and fictitious entries and several of the vouchers in support of the entries are fictitious. The cash balances shown at the end of each auditing period are absolutely false and fictitious and made up by *hawala* entries and by the so-called window-dressing loans, with the sole object of cheating the public.

REQUEST FOR WINDING UP.

19. Your petitioner therefore prays that the said bank may be ordered to be wound up under the orders and directions of this honourable Court and a provisional liquidator may be appointed to do the following things before this petition comes on for hearing, viz:—

(1) To take charge of the separate ledgers containing the account of M. Nanabhoy and Co., the alleged silver syndicate, for the years 1910 to 1913, both inclusive.

(2) To take charge of the correspondence files and telegram files and press copy-books containing the communications between the bank head office and its London branch and the head office and the bank's bullion brokers in London, named Messrs. Sharp and Wilkins.

(3) To take charge of the vouchers relating to the entries appearing in the said accounts of M. Nanabhoy and Co.

(4) To direct that full and free inspection to be given to the petitioner, his attorney, agents and accountants, of all the books of account, papers and documents of the said bank and particularly of the books and papers mentioned in prayers (1) and (2).

(5) That an order for the immediate examination of the said Chunilal, the directors and auditors of the bank and of the following servants:—(1) Vithaldas I. Parakh, deputy manager of the bank; (2) Hiralal M. Master, an accountant of the bank; (3) Natwarlal M. Chokshi, an accountant of the bank; (4) Kalabhay H. Dalal, an assistant to the accountant; (5) K.S. Iyer, auditor of the bank; and (6) N.R. Mistri, auditor of the bank.

AVERSE TO PUBLICITY.

Mr. Setalwad, who appeared for the Specie Bank, applied that the matter may be held in chambers and not in open court. He said that the ordinary course in such cases was to hold the enquiry in chambers, and the reporters were already busy copying the petition. The result of this would be that all these false and scandalous allegations would be published and great harm done to the bank, before they had a chance of replying to the allegations. They were in a position to prove to the hilt that all the statements in the petition were untrue and were made at the insinuations of those who are enemies of the people connected with the institution. If this position were true, and if all these allegations were allowed publication, it would be disastrous to the interests of the institution. He, therefore, urged that proceedings should not be allowed to be published till they had an opportunity to prove that no further proceedings are necessary. The present petition was made by a shareholder who holds only Rs. 500 worth of shares out of a total capital of a crore and a half. There was no creditor or depositor who made any complaint. If these allegations were true, the petitioner had sufficient remedies under the Indian Companies Act, but till now he had not moved a finger in the matter. There is no other shareholder, no creditor or depositor, who wants anything to be done. This petition was brought before the court at the instigation of their enemies and people who hoped to make money by litigation. He, therefore, asked the court to direct that no proceedings be published without the Court's permission.

JUDGE REFUSES APPLICATION.

His Lordship: Last week, while I was in court, an application was made by Mr. Ferreira, the solicitor of the Indian Specie Bank, that I should give the bank an opportunity of being heard if any application for winding up was presented to me in chambers. He represented to me that he apprehended that malicious people, stray shareholders, creditors or contributors may present applications for the winding up of the bank in order to harm it and that it would only be fair that the bank should be heard when the petition was presented. I thought that what Mr. Ferreira said was fair and that I should give notice to the bank should any application be made. I, therefore, told Mr. Ferreira to be ready with the facts as early as possible so as to meet the allegations made against the bank within the shortest time. Yesterday evening Mr. Desai, on behalf of one of the shareholders, presented an application and asked me to proceed in the ordinary course of procedure in such cases and order the usual notice to issue. The rule of the High Court requires that the petition, before hearing, should be advertised fourteen days before the date fixed for hearing. If I had followed the ordinary procedure, I would have had to accept the petition, order the usual notice to issue and advertise. Having regard to the interest of the bank and that of the shareholders, I thought it necessary that the bank should be heard. Mr. Setalwad then made an application in my chambers to hear this application in camera, but I asked him to renew the application here

MATTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

But here is an application against a banking corporation of great importance, in the sense that the interests of a very large number of shareholders and depositors are involved in the result of this application and it seems to me in the best interest of the bank, rumours or report which may not be allowed to be unfounded should circulate without giving the bank an opportunity of meeting them. In the case of the Credit Bank and the Bombay Banking Corporation, I thought it advisable to remove the bar preventing matters heard in chambers being published, and it seems to me, where the facts concerning a large public company are concerned in which a large number of citizens are interested, it is manifestly a hardship that they should not know what was taking place. Although the proceedings are in chambers, it is a matter in which a large public company was concerned in which the public are vitally interested to know what is being done with their money and it seems to me essential that the widest publicity should be given to the proceedings. And it seems to me that it is wise for the bank, if what Mr. Setalwad assures is correct, that the bank should have an opportunity of refuting these allegations. I think it is an indulgence to the bank to be allowed counsel to be heard in this case. But I regret I did not see the force of the arguments that this inquiry should be heard in camera and without publicity. This is a matter in which a large number of the public are interested in knowing what is taking place in the courts.

Mr. Setalwad said that he had not been able to prepare his affidavit as there was only a very short time before him.

His lordship observed that he had told Mr. Ferriera to get his facts ready so that he might bring them forward at the shortest notice.

A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

Mr. Setalwad said it was physically impossible for them to bring forward their replies to specific allegations. Mr. Setalwad was prepared to put Mr. Chunilal in the box and swear him as to the falseness of these allegations. He, therefore, asked the Court to stay proceedings in this matter: His lordship had power to stay proceedings if he was satisfied that the application is not a *bona fide* one.

With reference to the want of time to prepare an affidavit complained of by Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Davar, barrister, who appeared for the applicant, said that the notice was sent to be served on Mr. Chunilal on the evening of the day before. Usually he left for Bandra at eight o'clock in the evening taking train at Church Gate station. On Thursday night he remained in this office till eleven o'clock. The clerk by whom the notice was sent remained at the station till that time and when the notice was given, Mr. Chunilal asked him to bring it to his bungalow. The clerk took the same train, went to Mr. Chunilal's bungalow and there he was made to wait till 12 o'clock, and then Mr. Chunilal told him that he had learnt about it from his solicitors. The clerk returned and had to sleep on the station platform.

Mr. Setalwad said that he would prove that the petitioners' allegations were *mala fide* if he were given an opportunity of examining him.

This creditor was only a man who held shares worth Rs. 500 and there were no other depositors who wanted to wind up the bank. The bank was meeting all payments and there were no claims that remained unpaid when they became due.

SILVER TRANSACTIONS.

As regards the silver transaction, Mr. Setalwad said that they did it on behalf of their constituents. Mr. Chunilal had no such transactions personally nor had the bank dealt in silver.

The Court:—Who are those constituents?

Mr. Setalwad: We shall produce the books, and your Lordship can see the names from them.

The Court: I would like to hear them openly given. If there is anything that should be taken into consideration by me, they must be openly stated.

Mr. Setalwad: There are about seven or eight persons who were concerned in these. Two of them are Marwaris—Shivaram Gokaldas and Purushotamchand Gokuldas of Peshawar.

The Court:—And who are the others?

Mr. Setalwad:—We must see the books to find out their names. We shall refer to the books and inform the Court afterwards.

The Court:—The manager is standing behind you. He will know the names. When he deals in lakhs and crores he will have the names at his finger's ends. I cannot believe that he does not remember the names.

Then, referring to the allegation in paragraph 5 stating that the bank had lost 15 lakhs of rupees, Mr. Setalwad said that Mr. Chunilal had not been dealing in silver, but he had only advanced money to the constituents of the bank, and the bank had not suffered any loss on account of it.

PROFITS AND LOSSES.

The Court: In the silver transaction there was no loss or profit?

Mr. Setalwad: There was a small profit of 3 lakhs made by the constituent.

The Court: And in the 1910-12 purchase?

Mr. Setalwad: There was a small loss of ten lakhs and they have been paid by the constituents.

The Court: The whole lot paid?—Yes.

The Court: May I take it that the loss which the petitioner states has been incurred, is wholly untrue?—Yes.

Mr. Setalwad then said that they had a paid-up capital of 75 lakhs, a reserve fund of 15 lakhs and Rs.5,45,000 of profit in the past six months carried forward. All these sums remained intact and they were able to prove that.

Regarding the pearl business, he said that it was true that they had made advances to the extent of 60 lakhs of rupees to the Arab, Sheik Abdul Rehiman and Sobhagchand Naginchand, and they had been adjudged insolvents but it was not true that the pearl market had gone down 50 per cent. since the failure of those two merchants. The pearls were lying in London unencumbered

With regard to the indebtedness of the bank, Mr. Setalwad said that the bank owed not even a rupee to any bank in Bombay, and they had made arrangements to pay off all deposits from time to time when they fell due. Since the run on the Bombay banks began, they had paid up a crore and twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

The Court: What is the extent of the deposit that you have now?

Mr. Setalwad: To-day there is not a single liability which has fallen due, been demanded and not paid. From this day up to next year this date, one crore and thirty to forty lakhs will have to be paid, and against this we have got two lakhs and thirty to forty lakhs in assets.

THE BANK'S ASSETS.

The Court: What are the assets?

Mr. Setalwad: Cash 20 lakhs at the head office and the branches. Then we have in shares "budla" 40 lakhs.

The Court: Of the present market value?

Mr. Setalwad: The present market value will be a little less.

Continuing, Mr. Setalwad said that there were 60 lakhs of bills on personal security and collatteral security of shares, title deeds, etc., and hundis discounted and promissory notes to 30 lakhs.

The Court: Only personal securities?

Mr. Setalwad: We will show the list of these people. These are really substantial people in Bombay. Then there are overdraft loans of 20 lakhs which are secured by Government paper and shares.

As regards the volume of business done by the bank, Mr. Setalwad pointed out that, on November 1, the daily trial balance showed Rs. 15,09,815 on the credit side and Rs. 16,39,900 on the debit side and he then read out the balances for some other days too.

The Court asked whether the report in the papers that the Thakore Sahib of Morvi had consented to renew his deposit of Rs. 30 lakhs and had further advanced a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was true. Mr Setalwad said that he had paid in 16 1-2 lakhs of rupees and had promised to renew his deposit of 31 lakhs which had not yet fallen due. The 16 1-2 lakhs had been paid back by selling shares held by the bank.

Continuing, counsel said that they had the minute-books of the bank which would show how carefully the business is being transacted. The business was being conducted in this way:—There were two of the directors who examined the books every day and the directors met once every week or fortnight and they also examined the books.

BUDLA TRANSACTIONS.

With regard to the allegation that Chunilal had been speculating in Davids, Fazuls, and other shares, Mr. Setalwad said that it was untrue. They were only "budla" transactions. Money had been advanced for "budla" with sufficient margin on the shares.

The Court: How much of the bank's money is locked up in these?

Mr. Setalwad: It would come to about 55 lakhs for the October settlement. Now, the position with regard to "budla" is this: It is true, some of the parties have become unsubstantial parties. But what has been stated is that the bank has sold shares for 30 lakhs.

Mr. Setalwad admitted that the bank had suffered a loss of three lakhs.

The Court: It has already resulted in a loss of three lakhs. It may result in 30 lakhs as there are 55 lakhs of transactions. Is it not speculation?

Mr. Setalwad: Why do you call it speculation?

The Court: What shall I call it? Gambling!

Mr. Setalwad: This is done by all the banks in Calcutta and Bombay, and it has come to be considered as ordinary business. And they make good profit by it.

The Court: I am not concerned as to what all the other banks do. Is this legitimate business?

Mr. Setelwad said that in previous years they had made a profit in *budla* transactions. This loss of three lakhs had been incurred owing to exceptional circumstances.

The Court: How much have you advanced to Behramji Dalal?—17 lakhs in *budla*.

On what shares?—Fazul, David Standard, Petit, etc.

How may Petit shares?—300.

At what rate has the money been advanced?—Rs. 3,000.

The Court then remarked that the current rate of Petit shares was Rs. 2,100 and so the bank stands to lose three lakhs on them alone.

Mr. Setalwad said they were not going to sell them now, but would hold them in the bank till the prices rose.

As regards the balance-sheet he said he challenged anybody to show that it was wrong. The statement that the bank held silver was untrue as the bank had not even a tola of silver with them. The last silver transaction was when the Government of India purchased silver at the beginning of this year.

Questioned by the Court, Mr. Setalwad said that the largest stock of silver held at one time was of the value of 3 crores. The bank advanced money to the constituents at the bank rate and re-pledged them with the Bank of Bombay at one per cent. less, so that the bank made a good profit.

A LOAN OF SIX LAKHS.

With regard to Manaklal Nanabhai and Co., who are alleged to be the silver syndicate, it was said the bank had no account in that name. The mistake was probably due to the fact that they had an account in the name of a person named Manaklal Nanabhai, but he had nothing to do with the silver business. This Manaklal borrowed from the bank about 6 lakhs of rupees, but they had the security of immovable property as well as the endorsement of Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas.

The Court: Sir Jagmohandas is a director of the bank. You have shown the directors' liability as nil.

Mr. Setalwad: We are bound under the Companies Act to show the liability of a director only if he is the last endorser.

The Court: Any other directors who have thus been advanced money?—Purushotam Vishram, Rs. 2,80,000 against immovable property and the shares and Charandas Takore, Rs. 2,70,000 on shares worth 3 lakhs.

Mr. Setalwad challenged anybody to show which of the shareholders had purchased with money advanced by the bank. He said the bank's shareholders were such people as the Maharaja of Durbhunga and the Thakore Sahib of Morvi who had each five lakhs of rupees, and between the two they could get 10 lakhs only for a call on the unpaid capital.

Continuing, counsel said that the bank had not made any loss till June 30, 1913, and the only loss incurred since the starting of the bank was the small loss on the *budla* business.

Counsel quoted former decisions and said that was no reason for the winding up of the bank.

COURT RESERVES ORDER.

The Judge said that he was very reluctant to pass an order for the winding up of the Specie Bank, which might have a tendency to disturb the position of the money market of Bombay already very highly disturbed. But with an application of the kind before the Court, the Court had to perform certain duties although it was unpleasant to the person. And it was also best in the interests of the bank that it should be given an opportunity of refuting these allegations and none would be more pleased than himself if the bank emerged with its reputation cleared.

The only question before the court now was whether the petition should be admitted or not according to the rules in the Companies Act. The court had before it an application with allegations the gravity of which could not be exaggerated. Assuming that the allegations are inaccurate and false, what have they got from the statements made by Mr. Setalwad? They had at present at the disposal of the bank money to the extent of over two crores, out of which one crore and forty lakhs were due to depositors and seventy-five lakhs belong to shareholders. They have no idea as to how their money had been used since the bank had been in existence. It was admitted that three crores worth of silver was purchased with the bank's money or with the money raised on the bank's responsibility. When his Lordship pressed for the names of the Marwaris who were said to have been purchasing the silver, he was given the names of two obscure Marwaris out of Bombay. He was told there were other constituents and the manager, who was standing behind Mr. Setalwad, said he could not remember the names, but his Lordship could not accept that statement.

UNADULTERATED SPECULATION.

Then this bank had employed 55 lakhs of its money in purely unadulterated share speculations, buying shares and selling shares. With what result? The prices have fallen. He had admittedly advanced nine lakh of rupees at the rate of Rs. 3,000 on Petit shares. These shares now stood at Rs. 2,100. It is evident that the bank had not been prudent or cautious in advancing this money and admittedly there is to be a losss of 3 lakhs. Then, they had the fact that bills and promissory notes to the extent of about 60 lakhs are due. His Lordship observed that he was told the other day by a responsible auditor that a promissory note signed by any person in Bombay would be considered as a security and he found that the same man is the auditor of the Specie Bank. They also found that the directors owed large sums of money and that had not been shown in the balance-sheets. It seemed to his Lordship that the petitioner had some knowledge of these transactions. He, therefore, thought that a proper investigation into the bank affairs was necessary.

Mr. Desai said that a provisional liquidator may be appointed.

Mr. Setalwad said if a liquidator is appointed, the credit of the bank would be lost. He said that accountants might be appointed under the supervision of an officer of the Court.

His Lordship promised to pass orders to-day.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

At the resumed hearing of this case yesterday, the examination of Dr. Patel was continued. Witness explained the method of the Sub-Committee's working and the further hearing was adjourned to Thursday next.

FIRE AT POONA.

THREE PERSONS SERIOUSLY BURNED.

A NUMBER OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOV. 21.

By the explosion of a bazaar incandescent lamp which was being inflated at the time, a fire started this evening at about 4-30 in the house of a Mahomedan dealer named Ahmed Abdul, in Budwar Peth, Poona City. Ahmed Abdul, his wife and a servant were seriously burnt and had to be removed to hospital where they are lying in a critical condition.

The building in which Ahmed Abdul had his shop, on the ground floor, was three stories high, but was entirely destroyed by fire as, also were the adjacent buildings. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000.

THE I. M. S.

SIR PARDEY LUKIS AND ITS MOBILISATION STRENGTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, NOV. 21.

The Public Services Commission resumed this morning and took up the enquiry into the Medical Services.

Sir C. Pardey Lukis, Surg.-General, thought it did a man no harm to be put to regimental duties for six years. He thought all I.M.S. officers should be placed on a general list as regards selection for the grades of lieutenant-colonel. There was no doubt that the best men were not coming into the service. It was because an impression had got abroad at Home that the Indian Medical Service was going to be broken up. He gave a figure to show that the number of Indians of late years had increased considerably.

Turning to the question of supply of the surgeons in case of war purposes the witness said the number of men seeking to enter the I. M. S. had decreased. Young men were fully occupied now in England. They would be depending on a broken reed if they relied upon England and the Colonies in the event of mobilisation. Many Indian practitioners had large practices which he did not think they would give up.

Regarding the Women's Medical Service in India witness said that there was no Medical College entirely devoted to women in India and this had generally an effect in keeping away the better class of Indian women from taking to medicine.

Of medical missionaries there were 355 in India and they were serious rivals to civil surgeons and independent practitioners. Missionaries treated practically for nothing in return.

In cross-examination Sir Pardey Lukis said that in the event of civil surgeons reverting to military duty in times of war the positions thus made temporarily vacant were filled by the assistant surgeons. If the whole of the Indian army was mobilised a large number of civil institutions would have to shut up.

Witness added that he believed that the I.M.S. was now as safe as it ever was and that it presented as good opportunities for good careers as ever.

The whole of the trouble has arisen since Lord Morley's circular and there had also been the belief that our military service was going to be absolutely the R. A. M. C.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

PROPOSAL TO GROUP COLLEGES.

USE OF MOTOR WAGONS ADVOCATED.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Philpot Brookes gave the evidence before the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Development Commission at the Secretariat yesterday afternoon. The Commissioners present were: Hon. Mr. Claude Hill (chairman), the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. G. Wittet and Mr. B. W. Kissan (the secretary of the Commission).

Before Mr. Philpot Brookes' evidence was taken, Mr. Manmohandas was asked several questions by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla. Mr. Manmohandas expressed the view that what was now being done by the Improvement Trust should be completed by that body, but new schemes, he thought, should be carried out by the Corporation, because then the work would be done more economically. Reclamation schemes, Mr. Manmohandas had described as useless, unnecessary, and abnormally expensive, and he told Sir Ibrahim that his objection was on financial grounds. In the first place it was not essentially required, and if it was undertaken it would depreciate considerably the value of property, thereby putting the owners of the property to unnecessary loss. The property which would principally depreciate on value were the residential quarters at Colaba, the Fort, Girgaum and Mahaluxmi. He did not think that the reclamation of land, even though it could be made at a comparatively small cost, should be undertaken. In his opinion ample accommodation was provided for the growth of the city by the scheme he outlined on the previous day.

THE SALSETTE SCHEME.

Mr. Philpot Brookes, who was special officer in connection with the development of Salsette, was examined chiefly in connection with the development of the suburbs, but there were a few questions from the chair with reference to development in the city itself. Mr. Philpot Brookes had suggested Mahim as the site for the new educational institution, and he agreed with the Chairman that it was advisable to group the colleges round the University, which he did not advocate the removal of, but he did not think there were sites for them. The tendency of the upper class, he further told the Chairman, would be to migrate to the Mahim district. At present it was very hard for a person on Rs. 400 a month to live in Bombay, whereas in Salsette a big bungalow could be secured for Rs. 75. Mr. Philpot Brookes favoured motor bus traffic rather than trams and expressed the opinion that a motor bus service between Bandra and Bombay would be a financial success.

Replying to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Philpot Brookes said the placing of motor wagons on the streets would be of great advantage, replacing the bullock carts. He could not advocate the use of motor buses in favour of trams in these narrow congested streets where the tramway service was already in existence.

PROPOSED RECLAMATION.

Sir Pherozeshah next asked a number of questions regarding reclamation. Asked if he thought the population of Bombay contained strata for which there would be need for so much space for residential quarters as would be provided by reclamation, Mr. Philpot Brookes said he thought such bungalows would be occupied as soon as they were available for occupation.

The witness expressed some surprise to hear from Sir Pherozeshah that the total Parsi population of the city was only 40,000, but he pointed out that they had to a large extent displaced the European.

Replying to Mr. Kissan, Mr. Philpot Brookes said the class of Europeans living in Salsette earned from Rs. 700 to 10,00 a month. To his knowledge there was no poor class of Indians resident there.

LOCATION OF UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Justice Heaton, who was the other witness examined, emphasised the desirability of having the colleges near the University, and he saw no difficulty except by reclamation. He should like for a University, centre the whole of the area from the High Court and the National Band to the College of Science re-secured for the necessary buildings. This would be the finest thing which could happen for the University. It would mean the ultilisation of the Secretariat, Watson's Hotel, the Army and Navy Stores and the Sassoon Institute. He thought they would certainly eventually cover an area as large as that he had indicated, including the colleges that might spring into existence hereafter. He knew of no other desirable sites for educational institutions. The removal of educational institutions as far away as Chowpatty and Mahim was the very thing he was anxious to avoid.

Asked by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta if he was in favour of moving the European Hospital to the Colton Green, Mr. Justice Heaton suggested that if there was a proposal to move the hospital he thought there should be two, one for the docks, which would naturally have to be in that district, and the other for the town, for which he suggested a good site would be the Marine Lines. As Vice-Chancellor he quite realised that the accommodation at the University was totally inadequate—so much so that it was impossible to make progress without extension. He agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that the present main University no more than sufficed for the purposes of a library, and then there were other buildings required for office accommodation, etc.

The Commission then adjourned until Thursday next at 3-30, when the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Major Hepper will be invited to give evidence.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE DEADLOCK.

LABOUR MAJORITY REFUSES TO TRANSACT BUSINESS.

MELBOURNE, NOV. 20.

The Labour majority in the Senate refuses to transact business until the House of Representatives considers Mr. Fisher's motion of want of confidence, which the Government has declined to treat seriously.—Reuter.

NEW JAPANESE WARSHIP.

TOKIO, NOV. 20.

The keel of superdreadnought No. 4 was laid at Yokosuka to-day. Her displacement will be 30,600 tons.—Reuter.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

INTERVIEW WITH THE FAMOUS DANCER.

Miss Maud Allan arrived in Bombay yesterday, for her tour in India, after what she told a *Bombay Gazette* representative had been a pleasant voyage.

"Yes," said Miss Allan, laughingly, "I have actually arrived. "You see" she afterwards explained, "there was nothing left to do after all the fuss but to come to India and show that I am not the terrible person some people would appear to think. I could not allow other dancers to come while I remained under a censure. I had to justify my reputation."

As for the controversy in India, of which far too much has been heard, Miss Allan said she was not fully acquainted with it, though short accounts had been cabled Home. She had never intended giving the "Vision of Salome," which was erroneously being called "The Salome Dance."

Asked if she would give the dance in India, even at places where it could be permitted, Miss Allan replied emphatically in the negative. She had not the slightest intention of doing so, not so much because of the controversy but because she never gave it on tour as she would not lower hereself if there were wrong impressions about the dance. Besides, it required a full orchestra and elaborate scenery which could not very well be taken from one town to another.

She looked forward to appearing in Bombay and hoped the audiences would come with unbiassed minds to give her a clear opportunity to prove herself and her art. If she did not please them they had plenty of time and opportunity to express their disapproval. As a matter of fact, her art was not on trial, as that had been approved everywhere.

There would be no movement or gesture to which any one could take exception. The same could be said of her costume, which was not exaggerated, being simple Greek drapery. The appeal of her art was the beauty of the dancing and the line of form. She herself was "impersonal," so to speak when on the stage: that was to say, rather a spirit than a woman.

Miss Allan, whose dancing is a conception of the ancient Greek art, added that she would give interpretations of works from the works of Greig, Schubert, Schumann, Beethoven, and Strauss. She is to dance to the accompaniment of the Cherniavskys, already well-known in India, whom she described as very clever musicians.

ADVICE TO INDIAN GRADUATES.

HOW TO RENDER REAL SERVICE TO THE STATE AND PUBLIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOV. 21.

The annual Convocation of the Madras University was held yesterday afternoon. There was a large and brilliant assemblage. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, who delivered a long address, exhorted graduates in the first place to learn manners to be observant towards women, subordinates, and others, next, to cultivating good manners. Educated young men, he said, should cultivate a healthy public opinion. He expressed a sincere desire that they would actively engage in politics of the true, the honourable, and the necessary kind, the task of endeavouring to make themselves and those subject to their influence, useful citizens of a great Empire. He said that those graduates would be rendering real service to politics who undertook to unravel, to decipher, and to write down the history of early India.

On social reform and female education, he said: "If you would do something in your generation each for himself or for herself without looking too much to what his or her neighbour is prepared to do or is prepared to say, you will have advanced these grand causes." He said, the literary salvation of India must lay in the cultivation of her vernaculars. In exhorting the graduates of the year to a historical study of the vernaculars, he said there was a tremendous wealth of material in the manifold inscriptions and collections of the Epigraphical Departments of the Government of India and the native States, if only they knew how to use them.

He concluded his address by bringing to their notice the fact that an application of co-operative principles was by common consent acknowledged to be the master-key to the solution of the various problems connected with agriculture, industry, and economics.

WELL-KNOWN PANDIT'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, NOV. 21.

The death from heart-failure occurred this morning of Pandit Sidh Gopal Misra, who was 62 years of age. He was the oldest Municipal Commissioner and the only Honorary Magistrate for life, to which office he was nominated in 1889.

SHIPPING WAR.

EARLY SETTLEMENT BETWEEN B. I. AND N. Y. K. COMPANIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOV. 21.

It is understood that an early settlement will be made in the shipping war between the B. I. Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in regard to Japanese and Burmese trade. Mr. Montieth has been to Japan, and while there, he discussed the recent dispute. Negotiations are proceeding, and an arrangement will probably eventuate to end the present situation. Mr. Montieth is now back in Calcutta.

Captain G. G. Hirst, I.M.S., has been appointed a specialist in the prevention of disease and in charge of the Brigade Laboratory, Rangoon, with effect from November 7, 1913.

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN INDIA.

PROPOSED TUITION ON TRADITIONAL LINES.

ANOTHER SCHEME OUTLINED BY THE SENATE.

The adjourned meeting of the senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall presided over by Mr. Justice Heaton, the Vice-Chancellor.

Consideration was resumed of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department to the Registrar of the University in which it was stated that the Government wanted to establish in Poona a school of Pandits, and enquired whether the University would like to establish a branch of Oriental Studies with corresponding degrees, if arrangements were made for such teaching.

At the previous meeting of the Senate Sir R. G. Bhandarkar as recommended by the Faculty of Arts and Syndicate, moved:—That Government be informed that the University is prepared to establish a branch of Oriental Studies with suitable titles of distinction if arrangements are made for the teaching of this branch of knowledge generally on the lines indicated in the Government letter.

Principal Pranjpye's amendment was as follows:—"That while the University is not prepared to recognise students under training as Pandits or Moulvis on traditional lines it is prepared if arrangements are made for the teaching of Sanskrit on the lines indicated in the Government letter to institute a degree in Oriental learning to be taken after the B. A. degree."

Mr. Pranjpye's amendment was lost at the last meeting.

THE LATEST PROPOSITION.

When this question was taken up yesterday, Principal Pranjpye moved the following alternative amendment:—"That Government be informed that, while the University is not perpared to recognise students under training as Pandits or Moulvis on traditional lines it is prepared if arrangements are made for the teaching of Sanskirt on lines indicated in the Government letter, to institute a branch of Oriental Studies with suitable degrees, the entrance qualification for students taking up that branch being the completion of the first year course in Arts, as in the case of students taking up the study of medicine, engineering, agriculture or commerce."

Principal Pranjpye said that his present amendment was a compromise between Sir Ramkrishna's proposition and his past amendment. He thought it would be desirable that students, before taking up traditional method of learning, should have some acquaintance with modern culture.

Sir Bhandarkar said that Principal Pranjpye's second amendment was identical with the first with a few alterations.

The Vice-Chancellor maintained that Principal Pranjpye was in order.

Mr K. Natragen seconded Principal Pranjpye's amendment

In opposing Principal Pranjpye's amendment, Mr. D. G. Padhye said that it was the most unstraightforward method of killing Government's Scheme. The object of the Scheme was not to create unsatisfactory Pandits as would happen if the amendment was accepted.

Dr. Powell opposed the proposition as well as the amendment.

Rao Bahadur Godbole and the Hon. Mr. Parekh were in favour of the amendment and Mr. Apte and Prof. Rajvade opposed it.

Sir Ramchunder Bhandarkar said that the Senate had once thrown out Principal Pranjpye's amendment and he hoped that the second amendment would suffer the same fate at their hands.

On a show of hands the amendment was declared carried by a majority but when it was put to the vote as a substantive proposal there were equal votes. On a division it was declared that 21 votes were in favour and 19 against the proposition.

TRANSFER OF STUDENTS.

Principal Pranjpye, as recommended by the Syndicate proposed some amendments in the regulation regarding the transfer of students from one college to another.

Regulation No. 7 as amended stood as follows:—

Except in the case in which (i) the parent or guardian with whom the student has been residing is transferred to another district, or (ii) a change of air for the improvement of the student's health has been recommended by a recognised medical practitioner, no student shall transfer himself from one college to another during the course of a term, "if as the result of such transfer it would be necessary to consider the days kept in more than one College to enable the student to make the necessary number of attendances for that term."

The following new regulation was added:—

During the first year of the University course no student shall transfer himself from one College to another except in the case in which (i) the parent or guardian with whom the student has been residing is transferred to another district, or (ii) a change of air for the improvement of the student's health has been recommended by a recognized medical practitioner, if as the result of such transfer it would be necessary to consider the days kept at more than one College to enable the student to make necessary number of attendances for that year.

This concluded the business.

MILITARY PARADE.

INSPECTION BY SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the troops in Bombay yesterday morning, when a parade was held on the Esplanade Maidan.

The Bombay Light Horse, under the Command of Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Proctor; the Sherwood Foresters, under the Command of Lt.-Col. W. R. Marshal; the Royal Garrison Artillery under the command of Lt.-Col. H. O. Vincent; the Gunners and Sappers and Miners and the Bombay Volunteers under the command of Lt.-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, assembled under the General Command of Major-General Gorringe. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his aided camp, arrived punctually at 8 a.m. He inspected all the troops and congratulated them on the good form they showed.

The Hon. Mr. Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, leaves Simla early next month. He visits Burma, leaving Calcutta on the 7th, remains there, until the 8th and returns to Calcutta on Dec. 20.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

HOME SPORTING SUMMARY

BOTH UNIVERSITIES WIN AGAINST LONDON TEAMS.

FOOTBALL.

Rugby.

The Oxford Rugby Fifteen won a fine match against the Harlequins, at Oxford on Nov. 1, by 9 points to 7. In the last few minutes the Harlequins almost turned the game. Cambridge beat Richmond, at Richmond, by 43 points to 20. Blackheath gained a victory over Cardiff—the first for some years—by 9 points to 0.

Uppingham beat Haileybury, at Haileybury, on Nov. 1, by 5 goals and 1 try (23 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

In the County Championship, Cheshire beat Lancashire, at Liverpool, on Nov. 1, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points); Cornwall beat Somerset, at Bridgwater, by 1 dropped goal and 2 tries (10 points) to 1 try (3 points); Yorkshire beat Durham at Harrogate, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 goal (5 points); Gloucestershire and Devon played a drawn game at Gloucester, each side having scored 1 penalty goal (3 points).

In the Inter-University Rugby match, at Oxford, on Nov. 3, Oxford beat Edinburgh by 4 goals and 4 tries to 0. The game was made remarkable by the fine work of the Oxford backs against superior forward play.

The 1st Gloucestershire Regt. beat the Queen's Bays in the first round of the Army Cup competition, at Aldershot, on Nov. 3, by 2 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 3 tries (22 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Cambridge University beat Dublin University, at Cambridge on Nov. 4 by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 try (3 points).

The army beat Richmond, on Nov. 5 at the Athletic Ground, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points).

London Scottish beat Old Alleynians at, Richmond, on Nov. 1, by 5 goals and 3 tries (34 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Northampton beat London Welsh, at Wandsworth, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points).

Old Merchant Taylors beat Old Leysians, at Wandsworth, by 3 goals and 8 tries (39 points) to 0.

Rosslyn Park beat Old Blues, at Old Deer Park, Richmond, by 4 goals and 3 tries (29 points) to 1 goal and one try (8 points).

Guy's Hospital beat Streatham, at Honor Oak Park, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and one try (12 points) to one try (3 points).

Bedford and London Irish played a drawn game; at Bedford, neither side having scored.

United Services beat London Hospital, at Portsmouth, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 4 tries (26 points) to 2 goals (10 points).

Swansea beat Newport, at Swansea, by 1 dropped goal and 1 goal from a mark (7 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Gloucester beat Clifton, at Clifton, by 2 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (16 points) to 0.

Abertillery beat Neath, at Abertillery by 3 tries (9 points) to 0.

Edinburgh University beat Edinburgh Wanderers, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Leicester beat Llanelly, at Leicester, by 4 goals and 1 penalty goal (23 points) to 0.

Cumberland and South of Scotland played a drawn game, at Carlisle, each side having scored 1 try (3 points).

ASSOCIATION.

Ipswich Town and Oxford University played a drawn game at Ipswich on Nov. 1, each side having scored 3 goals.

Cambridge University beat the Casuals, at Tufnell Park, on Nov. 1 by 5 goals to 3

Some of the interest was taken away from the game between Oxford University and Essex A.F.A. on Nov. 5, at Oxford, by the fact that G. Green, one of the Essex halfbacks and a member of the Casuals, missed his train, and so Essex had to play one short. Oxford's task was thus made easier, and they won by 7 goals to 2.

The results of the matches on Nov. 1 in the League Championship were as follows:—Manchester United 3 goals, Liverpool 0, at Manchester; Chelsea 3, Middlesbrough 2, at Stamford Bridge; Tottenham Hotspur 2, Preston North End 1, at Preston; Burnley 1, Newcastle United 0, at Burnley; West Bromwich Albion 0, Manchester City 0, at West Bromwich; Sunderland 2, Blackburn Rovers 1, at Sunderland; Aston Villa 1, Oldham Athletic 0, at Oldham; Everton 1, Bradford City 1, at Everton; Bolton Wanderers 3, Sheffield United 1, at Bolton; Derby County 3, Everton 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Sheffield.

The results of the matches on Nov. 1 in the Second Division of the League were as follows:—Notts County 4 goals, Fulham 0, at Nottingham; Woolwich Arsenal 3, Notts Forest 2, at Highbury; Clapton Orient 1, Barnsley 0, at Homerton; Stockport County 0, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, at Stockport; Grimsby Town 8, Blackpool 0, at Grimsby; Bristol City 1, Huddersfield Town 0, at Bristol; Glossop 2, Hull City 1, at Glossop; Bradford 3, Leicester Fosse 2, at Bradford; Birmingham 2, Lincoln City 0, at Birmingham; Leeds City 2, Bury 1, at Leeds.

The results of the matches on Nov. 1, in the Southern League were as follows:—Swindon 3 goals, Gillingham 2, at Gillingham; Crystal Palace 2, Plymouth Argyle 2, at Sydenham; Watford 3, Merthyer Town 0, at Watford; Portsmouth 1, Queen's Park Rangers 1, at Portsmouth; Southend United 1, Exeter City 0, at Southend; Brighton and Hove Albion 2, Millwall 0, at Brighton; Norwhich City 1, Bristol Rovers 1 at Norwhich; Reading 2, Southampton 0, at Reading; Northampton 2, Cardiff City 1, at Northampton; West Ham United 4, Coventry City 2, at Coventry.

POLO.

It is officially announced that at a meeting of the Hurlingham Polo Committee held on Thursday, Oct. 30, the following alterations were made in the rules. The altered rules will come into force on Jan. 1, 1914:—Rule 21.—Second paragraph, second line, after the words "and a" add the word "dangerous." After second paragraph insert:—"N.B. to Umpires.—There are degress of dangerous play; the infliction of penalties 1 or 2 or 3 is left to the discretion of the umpire." Rule 21.—Second paragraph, marginal note, after "Penalty 1," add "or 2 or 3." Rule 23.—Marginal note, after "Penalty 1," add "or 2 or 3." Rule 27.—Paragraph (*a*), sixth line, after the word "crooked," add the words "or struck." Rule 27.—Paragraph (*b*), delete this paragraph and substitute the following:—"No player may strike the ball or crook an adversary's stick across the forelegs of an adversary's pony; but if a player rides into a backhander from behind, he does, it at his own risk, and under these circumtances there is no foul." Rule 36.—Add "This rule does not apply to country tournaments." Rule 39.—After the word "allowed," add "but a calkin fixed or movable is permissible provided the same is placed only at the heel of the shoe." Rule 39.—Insert in margin "Penalty 9." Champion Cup Conditions.—Add Condition No. 5, "No pony shall be played in two teams in the same tournament."

RACING.

At the Newmarket Houghton Meeting on Oct. 31, Sir Joan Thursby's Torchlight won the Free Handicap for Two-year-olds, and Mr. Dawson's Tuxedo the Durham Stakes. The Queensberry Handicap was won by Lord Wolverton's Mountain Finch, and the Criterion Nursery Handicap by Mr. Dawson's Wild Arum.

At Lingfield Park on Nov. 1 there was racing under National Hunt Rules. The Corinthian Steeplechase was won by Mr. J. Francis's Bridge IV., and the Mill House Hurdle Race by Mr. W. Dixon's Sumurun.

The success of outsiders continues to mark the progress of this remarkable racing season, and at Lincoln on Nov. 3 the chief event, the Great Tom Plate, was won by Sir Edgar Vincent's Diadumenos, who in a field of twelve started practically unsupported at the odds of 100 to 8. On Nov. 4, the principal race was the Chaplin Nursery Plate. It was won by Mr. A. Barrons's Brotherstone a 10 to 1 chance. Mr. V. Thompson's West starting at 7 to 1 against, was the winner of the Lincoln Handicap. Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Elgon won the Knowsley Nursery Stakes at Liverpool on Nov. 15, and Mr. G. D. Smith's Bonfire the Lancashire Handicap. The Liverpool St. Leger was won by Lord Cadogan's October.

GOLF.

In a four-ball match at Vancouver, British Columbia, on Nov. 3, Ray and Vardon beat the professionals Duthie and Blinke by 10 holes up and 9 to play. Vardon went round in sixty-eight, which is a "record" for the course.

At Radley, on Nov. 5, the scratch competition for the Oxford University Club Challenge Cup was won by Mr. J. G. Bryans (Christ Church) with a return of 77. Mr. W. F. C. McClure (Trinity), Mr. A. G Barry (Oriel), and Mr. O. C. Bristowe (Christ Church) tied for second place at 79.

HOCKEY.

Hampstead beat Oxford University, in the Parks, at Oxford, on Nov. 1, by 2 goals to 0. Surbiton defeated Cambridge University, at Surbiton, by 4 goals to 1.

Wimbledon beat Oxford University, at Wimbledon, on Nov. 5, by 5 goals to 4.

ROWING.

New College beat Balliol, in the final heat of the Coxswainless Fours at Oxford, on Nov. 1, by a length. The winners' time was 6m. 40s.

The Sculling Championship of Australia, was decided on the Parramatta on Nov. 1 Paddon beat Arnst by 3 lengths.

THE AMERICA CUP.

The work of construction of *Shamrock IV.*, Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America Cup, was begun on Nov. 3, at Messrs. Cimper and Nicholson's works at Gosport. The vessel is to be completed in April, and will run a series of trial races with the *Shamrock III.* before being sailed across the Atlantic for the races in September.

MR. SIEVIER AND HIS SUMMONS.

At Bow street Police Court on Nov. 3 Mr. Robert Scandish Sievier made an application to Sir John Dickinson with a view to expediting the hearing of the summons which had been issued against him at the instance of Mr. Thomas Henry Dey, a commission agent. He said that the charge was an extremely grave one; it was hanging over his head and he could do nothing until the hearing took place.

The Magistrate said that November 26 was the earliest possible date on which he could take the case.

Mr. Sievier.—If it is a matter of your personal convenience, Sir, I must, of course, submit.

GALLANT INDIAN STOKER.

AWARD OF ROYAL ALBERT MEDAL.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Albert Medal of the second class upon Shaik Mohiden, tindal of stokers, Royal Indian Marine. On April 14, 1913, the Shatt-al-Arab outer bar gas buoy in the Persian Gulf was being charged with acetylene gas from the Royal Indian Marine ship *Lawrence*, and as the carbide, soaked in crude oil, was being passed down a canvas chute to the buoy, an explosion occurred. Shaik Mahomed, first class stoker, who was inside the cage of the buoy tending the chute, was knocked senseless, and as the chute caught fire both in and outside the case, enveloping the manhole in flames, his life was in extreme danger. Shaik Mohiden, who was not on duty, saw the accident, and at once jumped from the lower boom on to the buoy, dashed through the flames, eight feet to ten feet high, knocked the burning chute aside, and dragged Shaik Mahomed out of the cage. He then put him in the water on the weather side of the buoy and held him there till a boat came to his relief.

NATIONAL TRAINING FOR BOYS.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK AND A NEW FUND.

PRIZES FOR MUSKETRY.

The following particulars are published in the Home Press, and also correspondence, in regard to the newly-formed "Lucas-Tooth Boys' Training Fund":—

(1) With the view of assisting and, if possible, of extending the existing organization for the physical and moral training of boys, of inspiring them with a spirit of patriotism and loyalty, and of encouraging them to fit themselves for the service of their country should the time of necessity ever arise, Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth has presented to H. S. H. Prince Alexander of Teck the sum of £50,000 as the nucleus of a fund which shall be instrumental in furthering these objects.

(2) It is proposed that there shall be collected such a sum as will provide a yearly income sufficiently large to grant assistance to such boy organizations as are in need of help.

(3) The conditions under which it is proposed to administer the fund are:—

(*a*) That the fund should assist all boy organizations without distinction of creed, subject to the proviso that they are composed of members whose financial circumstances render such help necessary.

(*b*) That to entitle a boy organization to such benefits and assistance as may be granted from the fund, it shall be necessary for the representatives of such organization to satisfy those charged with the administration of the found that they are carrying out such work as will tend to achieve the objects described in paragraph (1).

(*c*) That the distribution of the income of the fund should be entrusted to a small but representative central council not exceeding five in number, whose decision in all matters should be final, and that this council should be granted the service of a secretary with such clerical assistance and office accommodation as may be found necessary.

(*d*) That the central council shall be unconnected with any Government Department and at liberty to assist the various boy organizations in such a manner as may be deemed fit by them so long as the objects mentioned in paragraph (1) are observed.

(*e*) That the central council shall be empowered to make grants either in money or in kind for the following purposes:—

(1) Provision of belts, caps, or such articles of clothing and equipment as they may deem desirable.
(2) The loan or gift of miniature rifles.
(3) The grant of practice ammunition.
(4) Prizes, medals, etc. for musketry and other competitions.
(5) Payment of travelling expenses to camps or competitions.
(6) Payment of instructors.
(7) Formation of camps.
(8) Such other objects as may be in their opinion in consonance with the objects for which the fund has been instituted

Other conditions provide for the establishment of local committees to manage affairs in the various areas.

LUCKNOW RACE WEEK BALL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 21.

The annual race week ball, given by Sir James and Lady Meston at the Government House, was a successful and brilliant function. Over six hundred people were present, including the principal civil and military officers.

THE MANGO MIRACLE.

A REMINISCENCE OF BOMBAY.

Referring to the review in the *Athenæum* of Oct. 25 on Sir Clements Markham's translation of the Conde Ficalho's edition of the "Colloquies of Da Orta," Sir George Birdwood writes to our contemporary:—

The story of "Mrs. Hough's Mango tree" is worth telling more fully than was possible in a foot-note of Sir Clements Markham's most interesting volume. Mrs. Hough, the widow of Col. Hough, a contemporary of Col. Wardle, was a well-known lady of George III's time, who had been a resident in Western India for over fifty years when I returned to Bombay after sixteen years' absence in 1854-55. She had danced with "the great Duke" at Poona in the first decade of the last century; she had kept a continuous diary of all her days in India; and the celebrated mango tree that flowered and fruited during Christmastide each year grew in her garden in the Colaba suburb of "the loyal town and island of Bombay."

It is necessary to add that she was also a Catholic, but with a scientific turn of mind, which led her at times, as after a session of the British Association, into the egregious Protestant error of testing matters of faith by the conclusions of our intellects—based on the evidences of five senses of no wider scope or clearer insight than those of a companionable white mouse or a conversable parrot! I did not meet her until 1857, on my return from Persia and appointment to the Professorship of Botany and Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, Bombay; when she invited me, as she used to invite every naturalist who might happen to be in Bombay, to call, and see, and explain if he could, her "Mango tree." There stood this charming old lady, and there the wondrous tree, and moreover, it was Dec. 8; and I said at once, "It is the Benediction of Mary!"

Some years afterward a hedge of yuccas (*Yucca gloriosa*, the gigantic lily of Tennyson's line, My yucca, which no winter quells), growing along the shore of Back Bay from the Cooperage to the Marine Lines, was taken by a high wave on its landward side, as if by some gigantic steam-plough, and turned over on the seashore as clean and flat as is a swathe of grass by a well-swung scythe, when forthwith every one of these yuccas (otherwise known by the name of "Adams' Needle") fabled to flower only once in a hundred years, thrust out its prolonged panicles from twelve feet to twenty-feet seaward, and in two or three weeks the whole was in full bloom. It was the ruling passion of Nature strong in death; and it afforded the scientific explanation of the "miracle" of Mrs. Hough's mango tree, which, on renewed inquiry, I found had been blown down by a late "Elephanta" squall—and, at once, out of the usual time, burst out into full flower and fruit, and repeated the phenomena every Christmastide afterwards.

As to Da Orta's Bombay garden, I have hitherto lived in the pleasure of "The Victorial Gardens" being a part of it, but I now understand that there is no tangible historical foundation for the inspiring tradition, the truth of which always seemed to me confirmed by the immemorial group of fine mango trees at the Mazagaon and of the Gardens.

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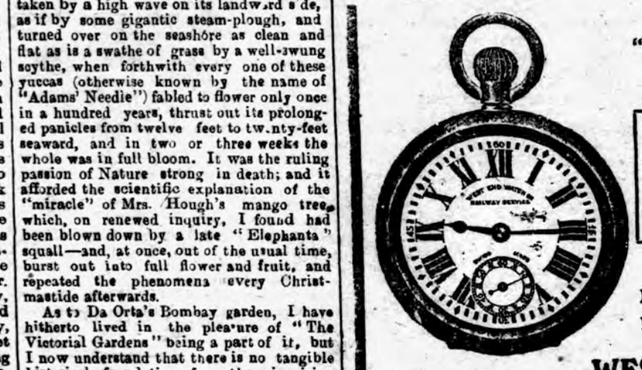

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous venders for the sake of extra profit.

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SCOTT'S LAST DAYS.

THE EXPLORER'S REPORTS AND JOURNALS.

A NEW REVELATION OF SUFFERINGS.

The story of "Scott's Last Expedition" has been known in outline for many months and has been recognized by all the world as one of the most moving tragedies recorded in the long annals of human endeavour. But the bare facts hitherto made public, says the *Times*, are a mere skeleton of the doings and sufferings of Captain Scott and his companions. The impression which they convey is immeasurably intensified and enriched by the full details published in mail week in two volumes, of which the first contains Scott's diary, supplemented by extracts from his private letters, and the second an account of the subsidiary expeditions with summaries of the scientific observations.

The results of the Expedition, we are told on the highest authority, are extensive and important. Scott's own point of view is made perfectly clear by an extract from a letter written in October, 1911, in which he refers to Amundsen's chances of reaching the Polo first. He fully realized that possibility, because he recognised that Amundsen was "bound to travel fast with dogs and pretty "certain to start early." For this reason he decided at an early date to act himself as if no other expedition existed. "Any attempt to race must have wrecked my plan, besides which it doesn't appear the sort of thing one is out for. . . . After all, it's the work that counts, not the applause that follows."

THE WORK THAT COUNTS.

"It's the work that counts." Every man who aspires to play a man's part, and every body who would be a man, may lay that saying to heart. To the true worker the work itself—which is or should be the performance of function—comes first, before the reward, whether that be praise or profit, or anything else. Not that the reward is to be despised; it is the visible sign of successful effort. Neither Scott nor his companions made any pretence of despising the reward, and they were grievously disappointed in losing that part of it which belonged to priority in reaching the South Pole, though they were prepared for the possibility. Scott admits the disappointment; but it is characteristic of the man that he at once thought more of the others than of himself, "I am very sorry for my loyal companions" is his first comment. It weighed on their spirits and brought them nearer to complaint than at any other moment. "Great God! this is an awful place and terrible enough for us to have laboured to it without the reward of priority." But there is no repining, no yielding to depression. The wonderful fortitude and capacity for looking to the bright side of things which mark the whole story from beginning to end at once reassert themselves. "Well, it is something to have got here," is the next sentence in the diary, "and the wind may be "our friend to-morrow." They went on with their work. The day after the discovery that they had been forestalled "little Bowers" was "laying himself out to get sights in terribly "difficult circumstances," and the next day, we read, "Bowers photographing and Wilson "sketching." So they set out to face the awful return journey of 800 miles with undaunted courage and a "good-bye to most of the day" dreams." As we all know, things were to go worse and worse with them until they eventually sank, defeated by the elements, almost within sight of their goal. We doubt if there is anything in all literature more painful to read than the long-drawn agony of that dreadful march as told in the diary. Its pathos is enhanced by the simplicity of the narrative, the unfaltering composure and cheerfulness of the sufferers, and the perfect understanding between them. They were sustained by the common ideal of sticking to their task to the end. "We mean to see the game through in the "proper spirit," Scott wrote after they had already lost one member and the case of another had become hopeless.

"TRAGEDY ALL ALONG THE LINE."

The Expedition left the Pole, says a summary of the volume, on January 18 and at once new trials began, with soft snow, "pulling really awful," "surface horribly bad," and hates "feeling the cold and fatigue more than most of us." Moreover their ski-boots were "beginning to show signs of wear"—a most disquieting fact at that dismally long distance from all hope of aid or support. Next Evans revealed weakness—"his fingers are badly blistered and his nose is rather seriously congested with frequent frost bites."

On the 24th "the second full gale" fell upon them since they had left the Pole.

"I don't like the look of it, wrote Captain Scott." Is the weather breaking up? If so, God help us, with the tremendous summit journey and scant food. Wilson and Bowers are my standby. I don't like the easy way in which Oates and Evans get frost-bitten.

POOR SOLDIER NEARLY DONE FOR.

On March 5 when Captain Oates was rapidly becoming worse in health, Capt. Scott wrote:—

Our fuel dreadfully low and the poor Soldier (Oates) nearly done for. It is pathetic enough, because we can do nothing for him; more hot food might do a little, but only a little, I fear. We none of us expected these terribly low temperatures, and of the rest of us Wilson is feeling them most; mainly I fear from his self-sacrificing devotion in doctoring Oates's feet. . . . We mean to see the game through with a proper spirit, but it's tough work to be pulling harder than we ever pulled in our lives for long hours, and to feel that the progress is so slow. One can only say, "God help us!" and plod on our weary way cold and very miserable, though outwardly cheerful.

On March 7 Oate's feet gave intence pain, but he showed "wonderful pluck;" "we still talk of what we will do together at home," says the journal. And the entry closes with: "I should like to keep the tract to the end." On the 10th, "Oates's foot worse":—

He has rare pluck and must know he can never get through. He asked Wilson if he had a chance this morning, and of, course, Bill (Wilson) had to say he didn't know. In point of fact he has none.

DEATH OF OATES.

They urged him "to march as long as he could." Yet there is this grim note on the 11th.

I practically ordered Wilson to hand over the means of ending our troubles to us, so that anyone of us may know how to do so. Wilson had no choice between doing so and for ransacking the medicine case. We have thirty opium tabloids apiece and he is left with a tube of morphine. So far the tragical side of our story. On "the 16th or 17th" this is written:

Tragedy all along the line. At lunch the day before yesterday, poor Titus Oates said he couldn't go on; he proposed we should leave him in his sleeping-bag. That we could not do, and induced him to come on on the afternoon march. . . . At night he was worse and we knew the end had come.

Should this be found I want these facts recorded. Oates's last thoughts were of his mother, but immediately before he took pride in thinking that his regiment would be pleased with the bold way in which he met his death. We can testify to his bravery. . . . He did not—would not—give up hope to the very end. He was a brave soul. This was the end. He slept through the night before last, hoping not to wake; but he woke in the morning—yesterday. It was blowing a blizzard. He said, "I am just going outside and may be some time." He went out into the blizzard and we have not seen him since.

AFTER THE LAST MARCH.

Their last march was made; the agony in the tent began. On March 19,1912, they reached a point only 11 miles from One Ton Depot—where large stores of provisions awaited them, stores that they were never to reach—Scott with his right foot in such a state that "amputation is the least I can hope for." Here the last blow fell. A blizzard burst upon them, rendering marching impossible, and it continued to blow for days while they rapidly exhausted food and fuel. On "March 21 and 23" is this heartbreaking entry:—

"Blizzard bad as ever—Wilson and Bowers unable to start—to-morrow last chance—no fuel and only one or two of food left—must be near the end. Have decided, it shall be natural—we shall march for the depot with or without our effects and die in our tracks."

On the 29th is the last entry of all in the journal:—

"Since the 21st we have had a continuous gale. . . We had fuel to make two cups of tea apiece and bare food for two days on the 20th. Every day we have been ready to start for our depot eleven miles away, but outside the door of the tent it remains a scene of whirling drift. I do not think we can hope for any better things now. We shall stick it out to the end, but we are getting weaker, of course, and the end cannot be far.

It seems a pity, but I do not think I can write more."

For God's sake look after our people.

The facsimile in which this message is reproduced shows that it is written in a hand still firm, though the last line suggests failing strength or overwhelming emotion.

END OF THE BAVARIAN REGENCY.

CONDITION OF THE MAD KING.

Under the title of Ludwig III, by the Grace of God King of Bavaria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Franconia, and Swabia, &c., the Prince Regent of Bavaria on Nov. 5 proclaimed his accession to the Throne.

Two official medical reports on the condition of King Otto were published in Munich on Nov. 6. The Medical Commission of five members state that they saw the King in his garden at Furstenried. King Otto did not notice the visitors in spite of their introduction by a Court official, but remained staring at something in the doorway, which was padded. He seemed to listen and frequently uttered isolated words, which he often repeated, and which were mostly unintelligible. Occasionally vituperative expressions could be made out. The King accompanied his words with monotonous gestures backwards and forwards. He suddenly fell into great excitement, and burst into abusive speech. He threw his hat to the ground, picked it up, and began to beat the door posts with it. An attempt to induce the King to recognize one of the Commissioners failed entirely. The Commissioners state that the King is in a condition of mental weakness, complicated by vivid illusions of the senses both of sight and sound. His condition is incurable, and will prevent him from exercising the functions of government for his whole life.

In a second report the Commissioners state that King Otto constantly imagines that he hears voices, which he listens to and answers with a smile or abusive words, according as he is pleased or not. He has lost all sense of personal cleanliness, eats with his fingers, and throws the dishes to the floor or at the attendants. Since 1885 his walks have been abandoned, and he cannot go out for a drive, as he becomes violent in a carriage.

A SEQUEL TO THE NAVAL SPY CASE.

At Westminister Police Court on Nov. 1, before Mr. Horace Smith, Karl Hentschel, described as a teacher of languages and navigation, of Pagett-street, Chatham, was charged on remand on his own confession with offences under the Naval Secrets Acts during the years 1910, 1911, 1912 in association with ex-Gunner Charles Parrot now undergoing a term of penal servitude.

Mr. Bodkin who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the prisoner gave himself up at a City police station and made a statement of a highly important character. This had to be very carefully considered and inquiries in regard to it were not complete. When they were completed other charges besides those under the Official Secrets Act of 1889 and 1911 would be formulated. The Public Prosecutor would be fully prepared to put the facts before the Court on that day week.

Mr. Duerdin Dutton, for the prisoner said he could not oppose the application.

The prisoner was again remanded in custody for a week.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A PRIME MINISTER'S MEMORIAL.

UNVEILED BY MR. ASQUITH.

FREEDOM OF THE BURGH OF STIRLING.

Mr. Asquith visited Stirling on Nov. 1, and there unveiled a bronze statue of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, his predecessor in the office of Prime Minister. Before the unveiling ceremony, Mr. Asquith was presented with the freedom of the Royal Burgh of Stirling, and after it had been performed he delivered an address in the Public Hall, Stirling, on Sir Henry Campbel-Bannerman's character and achievements.

The Prime Minister and Miss Violet Asquith stayed overnight at the residence of Sir John Graham at Larbert, and in the morning they proceeded by motor-car to Stirling, accompanied by their host and hostess. As they were approaching the mining village of Bannockburn four women suffragists ran across the road and endeavoured to stop the car. They were not at first successful, and one of the women then placed herself in a crouching position directly in the way of the vehicle. The driver with difficulty avoided running over her. Detectives who were travelling behind the Prime Minister's car rushed forward and lifted the woman almost from under the bonnet of the car. Her companions, meanwhile, attacked the windows of the car, and one of them threw red pepper into it while another tried to strike Mr. Asquith with a dog whip. They were overpowered by the police and conveyed by them to the county police office at Stirling. Three of the women are said to have come from Glasgow and one from Edinburgh. The arrangements made at Stirling itself rendered suffragist interruption there impossible.

In his speech in returning thanks for the freedom of Stirling, Mr. Asquith referred to the heavy and growing burdea which the Prime Minister for the time being is forced to bear, and to the assistance he derives from the knowledge that his fellow-citizens without distinction of party are ready to extend to him their cooperation and good will. The Prime Minister's eulogy of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman later in the day was happily and feelingly phrased. He discussed the causes of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's success in politics, paying tribute to his sincerity, his stanchness, his humour, his culture, his lack of personal ambition, and his freedom from any touch of malignity towards his opponents.

THE STATUE.

The statue, which is the work of Mr. Paul Montford, who also did the bust of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in Westminster Abbey, shows him in the robes of the Order of the Bath. On the pedestal are the words:—"Campbell-Bannerman, 1836-1908," and underneath is a recumbent female figure representing Peace, with the inscription:—"South Africa: An Empire's Tribute."

Mr. Asquith received the freedom of the Guildry in the Lesser Public Hall. He took the burgess's oath with uplifted hand, swearing to "watch and ward and bear scot and lot with the neighbours and others." Having signed the roll, he was presented with his ticket, enclosed in a silver casket.

The company afterwards walked to the emporary stand at the base of the statue. Accompanying the Prime Minister were Miss Asquith, Sir John Graham, Mr. John Burns, M.P., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Lord Southwark, and Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M. P. A large crowd had collected, and Sir John Graham having called briefly upon the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith stepped forward and unveiled the statue. He then said:—

"I have the honour to unveil the statue and to hand it over to the keeping of the Provost and Magistrates of this ancient Burgh to perpetuate the memory of a man who, through their confidence, was for the best part of 40 years a distinguished member of the Imperial Parliament and who rendered in his day the most solid and signal service to his country and to the Empire." (Cheers).

"DOWN FIDDLES."

LONDON MUSIC-HALL BAND STRIKE.

Lightning strike methods were adoped on Nov. 7 by the Amalgamated Musicians Union in London. Four music-halls were visited by union officials, the Surrey (Blackfriars-road), Collins's (Islington), The Queen's (Poplar), and the Imperial (Canning Town). These are independent halls. The 'down-fiddle" policy was first brought into operation at the first performance at the Surrey Theatre. Before the programme was due to start several officials interviewed Mr. S. F. Harrison, the managing director, and asked that the members of the orchestra should receive an increase of 8s. a week each, with annual increases, bringing the wages up to the union minimum of £2 2s. a week for two houses a night halls. These terms were refused and the orchestra did not take their seats.

Cries of "Come on, all out" from one or two men at the back of the pit indicated to the astonished audience that the band was on strike. There was a good deal of noise and shouting, in the midst of which the manager appeared on the stage and made some remarks which were inaudible. A number of people, among whom were several trade unionists who called on the audience to "come out and support the union men!" began to leave. Their admission money was refunded at the pay box.

Ten minutes behind time the sound of a piano in the wings was heard, and Mr. Fred Lincoln, a comedian, appeared on the stage. A section of the audience booed loudly, and after two minutes he retired. By the time the third turn had been finished the interrupters in the audience had passed out, and the remainder of the programme was given successfully. The second performance was abandoned.

An amicable settlement was arrived at in two hours at the Queen's Theatre, Poplar. The drama, "A White Slave," in the meantime proceeded without the aid of an orchestra. After the settlement the musicians went to their places.

Earlier in the week terms were arranged in the case of musicians at a number of Syndicate halls.

A temporary settlement was effected at the Canning Town house, and at Collins's the management conceded the men's terms after a forty minutes' strike, the orchestra returning to their places amid the cheers of the audience.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

TERRIBLE AGONY AND FORTITUDE OF A WOMAN.

DIFFICULTIES OF RESCUE WORK.

A serious railway accident occurred last evening at Melun, about 28 miles away, says a Paris message of Nov. 5. There are 48 dead and about 50 injured.

By this evening 40 dead bodies had been extracted and taken to the operating theatre of Melun hospital, and it is believed that four more bodies are buried under the wreckage, which was still burning at an early hour this morning.

The two trains which came into collision were the No. 2 express, which leaves Marseilles at 9 o'clock in the morning and is due at Paris at 10 o'clock in the evening, and the train No. 11, composed exclusively of mail coaches, which left Paris at 8-40 yesterday evening for Marseilles.

In order to cope with the heavy traffic a loop line has been constructed, the northern junction of which with the direct line is about 100 yards away from Melun railway station. While the postal train was crossing over the points on the main line to the loop, at a speed of about 40 miles an hour, the Marseilles express, which was travelling at a slightly higher speed, dashed into it sideways. The heavy engine of the express smashed and overturned the postal locomotive and the first three mail coaches, climbed over the *debris*, and then fell heavily to the side of the track, crushing one of the mail vans beneath it, and finally coming to rest in an upright position with its rear wheels deeply embedded in the ballast.

LACK OF RESCUE APPARATUS.

Almost immediately after the accident loud explosions were heard and long tongues of flame rose from the wreckage of shattered mail vans, revealing to the rescuers, who ran along the line from Melun station, a tangled mass of flaming woodwork and twisted iron dominated by the upreared engine of the Marseilles express. Above the sound of its escaping steam were heard the groans and shrieks of the injured and dying. For a time made the work of rescue impossible, and even when, after the arrival of the authorities and the railway staff, the horror-stricken passengers began in a systematic manner to search the wreckage for the injured, the task of extricating the survivors could only proceed very slowly owing to the inadequacy of the local resources.

The first person to be found—a woman—died after eight and a half hours of atrocious agony, pinned beneath the tender of the Marseilles express engine, which all the efforts of the special cranes dispatched from Paris were unable to move. Throughout the night hours she kept imploring those who stayed near her to put her out of her misery. She stated that she was the wife of Captain Amic, and kept asking for news of her husband, whose dead body was among the first to be indentified. One of the doctors succeeded in forcing his way close enough to the unhappy woman to give her an injection of morphine, which diminished her sufferings, and towards 5 o'clock this morning, abandoning all hope of being rescued, she gave those who remained with her parting messages for her relatives, and passed out to them from underneath the tender the jewels she was wearing, which she wished to be handed to her mother.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The immediate responsibility for the disaster appears to belong to Dumaine, the driver of the mail train, who has been arrested. The result of the preliminary investigation tends to show that Dumaine ignored three sets of signals, which were closed against him in order to prevent him from crossing over from the main line to the loop until the Marseilles express had passed over the points.

It is officially stated that there were no English or Indian mails on the wrecked train.

A message dated Nov. 6 states:—Twenty-five of the bodies at Melun Hospital have been identified, and 14 still await identification. So far as is known eight persons are missing.

The wrecked portions of the two trains have now been removed by a special crane brought up from Dijon. When the tender under which Mme. Amic died was swung clear of the permanent way, the almost incredible endurance she had displayed during her agony became apparent. The body was terribly injured, the legs were burned and the left foot was cut off. In spite of these dreadful injuries she remained conscious to the end.

MONUMENT TO OSCAR WILDE UNVEILED.

The monument to Oscar Wilde by the sculptor Jacob Estein, in Pere Lachaise Cemetery, Paris, was unveiled on Nov. 4 by Mr. Alesteir Crowley, in defiance of the Prefect's authority. This monument has remained hidden from public gaze since its erection by order of the Prefect of the Seine on account of certain features which were considered to be objectionable. Mr. Crowley was supported in his action, taken as he explained, in the interests of the "freedom of art," by some 20 enthusiasts from the Latin Quarter.

The keeper of the cemetery explains that there is now no objection to the monument, in itself but that the authorities, for their own protection, demand that a certain portion of the monument shall be more securely fixed than is at present the case. The monument will be covered up again and will remain veiled and under special watch until this is done.

A SUFFRAGETTE "ARMY."

Speaking at Devonshire Hall, Hackney, on Nov. 3, Miss Sylvia Pankurst said that suffragists had to do precisely what Sir Edward Carson was doing. They had to get an army, and now the chance to have their army was coming. There were several officers in the British Army who were quite prepared to act as instructors. "It is no joke; we are absolutely in earnest," added Miss Pankhurst. "We have only to get our army drilled, and we shall get the same treatment as Sir Edward Carson is getting. Better still, the day we get our army ready is the day when the Government comes to us offering us the vote."

PROTEST BY ULSTER BUSINESS MEN.

DETERMINED RESISTANCE.

SIR EDWARD CARSON ON COMPROMISE.

On a last analysis Ulster's objections to Home Rule derive from her Protestantism and her prosperity writes the *Times* correspondent at Belfast on Nov. 4. The argument from religions—fear of Roman Catholicism—is the more powerful with the democracy, whereas business men, the upper and middle classes, are at the present juncture chiefly exercised by anxiety in regard to the commercial future under a Dublin Parliament. The two objections are inter-connected, for it is certainly the conviction of all classes of the stay-at-home Ulster population that Protestantism spells prosperity, Roman Catholicism decay. The protest of Ulster business men to-day had, however, its special significance. It disproves the statement that Ulstermen, moved solidly by the the violence of religious feeling, have failed to define the practical faults of the present Bill.

The Ulster Hall contains seating accommodation for about 2,500 persons. Every chair had been taken long before noon, and on the arrival of contingents from distant places like Derry the stewards were in some difficulty. The audience at the opening of the proceeding must have numbered between 3,000 and 4,000. It mirrored all sides of Ulster's commercial life. Nine great industrial associations sent their delegates. According to a trustworthy calculation made by the promoters of the meeting, a capital of £100,000,000 was represented in the hall, and, including the overflow audience, those present are stated to have represented an aggregate capital of about £145,000,000. It was officially announced that all the large firms in the north of Ireland, with about a dozen exceptions, were represented at the demonstration.

Very notable was the variety of types of men present. From the merchant prince to the small shopkeeper none was missing.

Sir Edward Carson dispensed with the argument from religion. In spite of the mass meetings of democracy and of the churches against Home Rule, the Government, he said, still retained hope in the case of the business men, but it had now its answer. His final remarks on compromise were followed with close attention:—

"There is a great deal being said at present about a compromise and a settlement. So far as you are concerned, I say to you, "Go straight on." (Loud cheers.) We know what civil commotion, resistance to the law, means. We do not look at it as child's play. Believe me, we do not certainly I do not want—any man to suffer. but at the same time I neither shrink from my own suffering nor from his. So far as a compromise or settlement is concerned I will be no party to allowing Ulster to be used as a pawn in the political game. (Loud cheers.) I will refuse even to consider anything so long as tactioul manœuvres are going on. I know nothing about tactics. We want straight dealing (loud cheers), and before I pronounce an opinion upon any offer—if any offer is ever made, and I am not hopeful about it—I must see that offer in black and white, and I must be in a position to come over here and take counsel with the men who are responsible with me. (Cheers.) After all, I am only here in my position to serve the country that I love. There is no game in it; there are no politics in it—we are out for business. We are not children, and we are not fools, and they must deal with us as men—honest men, not knaves. I hope these resolutions that have been passed to-day are an indication to me that in the present circumstances I am to go ahead. (Loud cheers, during which the audience rose and waved hats and handkerchiefs.) I take it that I am to go ahead, and I will." (Renewed cheers.)

CANADIAN UNIONIST LEAGUE.

The Toronto correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Nov. 4. The motto adopted by the Canadian Unionist League, is "Ulster's flag is our flag." The object of the League, as now announced, is "to support Ulster in her desire to remain within the British Empire." The organisation of branches is proceeding actively throughout Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Alberta. Steps are also to be taken immediately to establish branches in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. The leaders of the movement desire to demonstrate to the British people that Canada is misrepresented when it is claimed that she is in favour of the Home Rule Bill.

RHODESIAN LAND.

CHARTERED COMPANY'S PROPOSALS.

The board of the British South Africa Company have now issued a full statement embodying their proposals for the encouragement of land settlement and immigration in Rhodesia. The following is the board's own summary of the present suggestions:—

(1) It is proposed to constitute by Ordinance a Board upon which the European community of Southern Rhodesia would be adquately represented, for the purpose of accelerating closer settlement upon defined lines in that part of the territory which lies within 25 miles of the railways.

(2) It is proposed that the Board should be given the power of acquiring undeveloped land within this zone for resale to settlers. Failing agreement it would have the power of compulsory purchase at fair market prices, which if necessary would be settled by arbitration.

(3) It is proposed that undeveloped land should be subject to taxation, the proceeds of which would be specifically earmarked for the purposes of the Land Settlement Board.

(4) It is proposed that the British South Africa Company should make advances to the Land Settlement Board up to £250,000 on approved estimates. These advances would carry interest.

(5) It is proposed that the Company should assist the Land Settlement Board to obtain additional financial facilities by the use of the Company's credit.

(6) It is proposed that these financial arrangements should remain in force for so long as the Company continues to administer the territory.

A public meeting was held at Allahabad on Wednesday to organise a district centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

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Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
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A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

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is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

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SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Nov 4.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, and Indian Army Depts.:—

Indian Army.

Majors to be Lieut-Cols—H F Jacob, Superny List; E Wintour, 28th Light Cav; G W Robinson, 27th Punjabis; D R Adye, 87th Punjabis; H M Allen, D S O 25th Cav (Frontier Force); R W C Keays, 75th Carnatic Inf; T X Britten, 110th Mahratta Light Inf; W A M Bruce, Military Accounts Dept; J L W French-Mullen, C I E 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse); H A Lane, 30th Lancers Gordon's) Horse; G M Morris, 8th Goorkha Rifles; W B Powell, 7th Goorkha Rifles; H H F Turner, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse); H de V Harvest, Superny List; F W Pirrie, Superny List; G Watling, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajpoots; C E Thornton, 16th Cav; E N Obbard, Military Farms Dept; W R Brakspear, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Goorkha Rifles; W Beadon, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force); E Codrington, 120th Rajpootana Inf; J Talbot, 6th King Edward's Own Cav; H H Jones, Supply and Transport Corps; E C Bayley, C I E 15th Lancers Cureton's Mooltanis) (Sept 14).

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeon with the Honorary Rank of Lieut to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the Honorary Rank of Capt.—A Devine (Aug 9).

To be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the Honorary Rank of Lieut.—First Class Assist. Surg. P. H. Rodrigues (Aug 9).

Indian Army Departments.

Dep. Commissaries with the Honorary Rank of Capt. to be Commissaries with the Honorary Rank of Capt.—R Sharpe (Aug 5); J Lawrence (Sep 26).

Assistant Commissaries with the Honorary Rank of Lieut to be Dep Commissaries with the Honorary Rank of Capt.—A J Dorkins (Aug 5); and A J King (Sept 26).

To be Assistant Commissaries with the Honorary Rank of Lieut.—Conductor F McKenzie and Conductor F Maher (Aug 5); and Conductor James Aldous Bloomfield (Sept 26).

The King has approved of the admission of the following officers to the Indian Army:—

To be Capt.—Lieut. R C Moore, from the Gloucestershire Regt (Aug 13, but to rank from Jan 27, 1913. Capt Moore's rank as Lieut is ante-dated to April 27, 1906.

To be Lieut.—Lieut. G A R Spain, from the Royal Field Art (Sept 7, but to rank from Sept 26, 1910).

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Depts:—

Indian Army.

Col T Jermyn, Col P Holland, C B; Col G R Crawford, C B; Col A P D Harris, Col A Nicholls, Col C Y Crommelin (Oct 22); Lieut.-Col H Fitz L Farrant Oct 1 Lieut.-Col H M Allen, D S O (Oct 4); Lieut.-Col T C MacK T Hogg Oct 20 Lieuts.-Col E M Jackson Oct 26; Major G H Badcock Oct 16.

Indian Army Departments.

Commissary and Honorary Major William Garnett (Jan 31, 1913); Commissary and Honorary Major G H Bittles (Aug 5); Commissary and Honorary Capt P J Burke (Sept 26); Dep. Commissary and Honorary Capt. A Gale (Oct 24).

War Office, Nov. 4.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col A Long, D S O, from a District Barrack Officer, to be an Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (temporarily), vice Col F C A Gilpin, C B (Oct 16).

Col J E Caunter, C B, from an Assistant Adj Gen at the War Office, to be a Brig-Gen in charge of Administration, and to be granted the temporary rank of Brig-Gen while so employed, vice Col C R R McGrigor, C B (Oct 28).

Lieut-Col H C Sutton, from Coldstream Guards, to be an Assistant Adj-Gen at the War Office, vice Col (temporary Brig-Gen) J E Caunter, C B (Oct 28).

Cavalry.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Lieut J G C Leech resigns his commission (Nov 5).

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Lieut F E Levita is seconded for service with the Irish Cavalry Depot Aug 23.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars—Superny Capt E G Woods is restored to the establishment (Nov 1); Superny Capt the Hon Robert N D Ryder is reitored to the establishment Nov 1.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Superny, Capt Sir Frank S Rose is restored to the establishment (Oct 13).

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers—Sec Lieut J H Leche resigns his commission (Nov 5).

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—Lieut M G Micholls to be Capt (Oct 13); Sec Lieut E N L Venn to be Lieut (Oct 13) Gentleman Cadet C E E Hay, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut Nov 5.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt E S Graham retires on retired pay (Nov 5).

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Major J Ponsonby D S O, to be Lieut Col, vice H C Sutton (Oct 28) Capt C J C Grant to be Major Oct 28.

Infantry.

Northumberland Fusiliers—The following Lieuts to be Capts:—W Gibson and F R J Athill, and to remain seconded Oct 15; Superny Lieut R M St J Booth is restored to the establishment (Oct 15).

Lincolnshire Regt—Capt R E Drake to be Adj, vice Lieut M G H Barker (Nov 4).

Prince of Wale's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Superny Capt Malcolm B B Riall is restored to the establishment (Nov. 1).

Bedfordshire Regt—The promotion of Lieut-Col H W U Coates, D S O, is antedated to Sept 1, 1913, vice Brevet Col C M Dobell, D S O, aide-de-camp to the King; Major C R J Griffith, D S O, to be Lieut-Col, vice F J De Gez, (Oct 16); the promotion of Major G F C Saunders, D S O is antedated to Sept. 1; Capt W Allason to be Major (Oct 16).

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut G C Fleetwood to be Capt (July 2).

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt J C Stormonth-Darling to be Adj, vice A R MacAllan (Oct 24).

East Lancs Regt—Lieut G C de Mattos resigns his commission (Nov 5).

Dorset Regt—Sec Lieut G E Burdekin resigns his commission (Nov 5).

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (S. Lancs Regt)—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—R E Barker (Sept 24) and C E R Albrecht (Oct 22).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Lieut P N Garnett is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Oct 10); Sec Lieut G G Hodgson to be Lieut (Oct 10).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Superny, Lieut. C B Purvis is restored to the establishment (Oct 30; Sec Lieut C C G Johnstone to be Lieut.) (Sept. 4.)

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—Sec. Lieut. A J M Pemberton to be Lieut May 14.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Lieut R C Burton to be Capt Oct 4.

West India Regt—Capt G E Hewett tires on retired pay Nov 5; Sec Lieut re P Stuart-Morgan is cashiered by sentence C of a General Court-martial Oct 23.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut Col J Will is placed on retired pay Nov 5.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Matron Miss Marianne C S Knox, R R C is placed on retired pay Nov 1.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev J H O Gibb to be Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class Oct 26.

Memoranda.

General Sir Laurence J. Oliphant retires on retired pay Nov 5.

Consequent on the above the following promotions to take place from the same date—

Lieut-Gen Sir Francis R Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army., to be General.

Major-Gen E C Bethune, CVO. CB, Director-Gen of the Territorial Force, to be Lieut-Gen.

Col (temporary) Brig-Gen H H Wilson, CB, DSO, Director of Military Operations at the War Office, to be Major-Gen.

Col C R R McGrigor, CB, on relinquishing his appointment as Brig-Gen in Charge Administration, Western Command, is placed on the Half-pay List Oct 28.

Col A F Appleton, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Nov. 5.

Brevet Col C M Dobell, DSO, aide-de-camp to the King from the Bedfordshire Regt to be Col, and is granted the temporary rank of Brig. Gen while employed as Inspector-Gen of the West African Frontier Force Sept 1.

Major G T Mair, DSO, RA, is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col while employed with the Northern Nigeria Regt, West African Frontier Force Oct 30.

Major C H Hopkins, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Nov 5.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieut W S Wingfield is granted the honorary rank of Capt. Nov 4.

SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, Nov. 7.

Arrivals Reported in London.

Col R B Roe, I M S	Lieut G V Herizsmith, I M S
Lieut-Col Bhola Nauth, I M S	Lieut T S Jobson, 27 Cav
Lieut-Col G B Irvine, I M S	Lieut F R E Grant, 122 Inf
Lieut-Col H T Dennys, I A	Lieut H W Thomas, R I M
Lieut-Col W G R Cordue, R E	Mr A D Blascheck
Major E R P Boileau, 2 G R	Mr P J Gahagan
Major W Beale, I A	Mr J C H Fowler, I C S
Major L T R Hutchinson, I M S	Mr A G Cardew, I C S
Major N R J Rainier, I M S	Mr P E Aitchison
Capt A D Gunn, 110 Inf	Mr E J Mardon, I C S
Capt V E Gwyer, 10 Jats	Mr H A Outhwaite
Capt H E Shortt, I M S	Mr R M Williamson
Capt V Giles, R E	Mr A P Manning
Capt G B Phillips, A C D	Mr J G Peters
Capt H Crossle, I M S	Mr C O Slacke
Lieut P J Veale, I M S	Mr J Neilson
	Miss J Patterson
	Mr H G D Turnbull
	Rev H B Cogan
	Nursing Sister Miss O Vernon, Q A M N S I

Extensions of Leave.

Col H de T Phillips, R A 3 days	Lieut E H Ovens, 125 Napier's Rifles to May 16 1914
Lieut-Col H W Pilgrim, I M S to May 10, 1914	Mr E G Hill, 2 mo 6 days, M C
Bt Lieut-Col J A Wilson, D S O 8 G R 7 days	Mr F C Henniker, I C S 6 days M C
Lieut-Col L F Childe, I M S 3 mo M C	Mr H A Reily, 6 mo M C
Major L H R Ames, 75 Carn Inf to April 24 1914	Mr J McNeil, 2 days
Major P S F Claridge, 28 Lt Cav 14 days	Mr G R Mayers, 2 days M C
Capt I M Little, 126 Punj 6 mo M C	Mr G E R Graham, I C S 2 days M C
Capt C H Stockley, 66 Punj 2 days	Mr T H Hill, I C S 3 mo
Capt P F Norbury, Aden Troop 1 day	Mr J G Steel, 7 days M C
	Mr P H Mears, 1 mo M C
	Nursing Sister Miss K Hunter, Q A M N S I to date of arrival

Permitted to Return.

Lieut-Col G Bidie, M D I M S	Mr W E A James
Capt J H Gibbons, M W S	Nursing Sister Miss K Hunter, Q A M N S I
Mr F C Henniker, I C S	

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

The marriage arranged between Capt. F. St. J. Atkinson, 9th Hodson's Horse, aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India, and Miss Lorna Hewett, will take place from the Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, on Wednesday, Jan. 7. Lady Hewett and Miss Hewett will leave for India, on Dec. 11.

The marriage arranged between Capt. S. B. Orton, 39th Garhwal Rifles, youngest son of the late Rev. F. Orton, M. A., and Mrs. Orton, of Swyre, Dorset, and Muriel Eddis, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Eddis, of Penketh, Harrow, will take place in February.

The marriage arranged between Lieut. L. B. Prest, R.N., only son of the late E. H. Prest, of Barnard Castle, Durham, and Miss H. M. S. Petley, youngest daughter of the late Capt. E. W. Petley, C.I.E., will take place very quietly at St. Peter's Church, Bedford, on Nov. 15.

An engagement is announced between Capt. Oswald A. Chaldecott, 124th Baluchistan Inf., son of the late Lieut.-Col. M. A. Chaldecott, R.A., and Mrs. Chaldecott, and Nina, eldest daughter of Judge Wakely, D. L., and Mrs. Wakely, Ballybuily, Edenderry, King's County.

The engagement is announced of Capt. C. H. Stockley, 66th Punjabis, and Elspeth, elder daughter of Mr. George Young and the Hon. Mrs. Young, of Bude.

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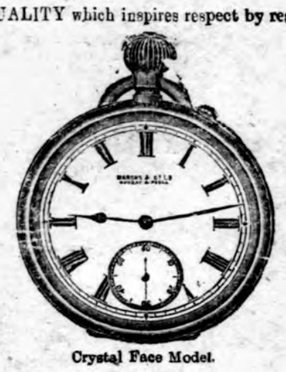
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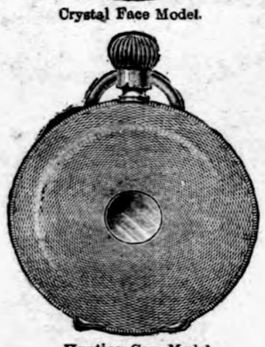
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